

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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NEW SERIES No. 8015

號十初月九年元統宣

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

六拜禮

號三十月十英曆西

\$36 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS—  
Sinking \$1,500,000 at 4%—\$15,000,000  
Silver \$1,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gossion—Chairman.  
H. M. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
G. Balloch, Esq.  
J. W. Bannock, Esq.  
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G. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
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R. Shewell, Esq.  
H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 3 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months, 4 per Cent.

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [22]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,500,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,500,000

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,500,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREEDNEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

NETERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 4,125,745 (about £310,479).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BAZAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Cebu, Batavia, Soerabaya, Palembang, Medan, Padang, Bencoolen, Ketchikan, Sitka, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, New York, London, etc.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every Description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per Annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per Annum.

Do. 6 do. 4 do.

Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

J. F. VAN REES,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [19]

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS 15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, OHIO, OHIO, OHIO.

Kobe, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, etc.

NEW YORK, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent. p.a.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 3 " 3 1/2 " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 3 per Cent. per Annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [21]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—\$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank für Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt a/M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sol. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Köln.

Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, München.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROYTSCHILD & SONS,

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [23]

## Intimations.

A GREAT CHANCE!

A GREAT CHANCE!

Grasp it! Or you will never get another chance of getting such cheap goods which will be had at our AUTUMN SALE commencing October 15th.

FASHIONS of Spring and Summer Regal Oxford Shoes in 1/2 Sizes.

\$10 net.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1909. [15]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex-Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex-Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [16]

## Ships.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR SHANGHAI

DEVANHA About 29th Oct. Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports DELHI About 30th Oct. See Special Advertisement.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & POONA About 30th Oct. Freight only.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES About 3rd Nov. Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [14]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

#### PYJAMAS

CEYLON FLANNEL,

\$5.00, \$7.50 per suit.

TWILL ANGOLA FLANNEL,

\$8.50, \$10.00 per suit.

SILK AND WOOL.

\$10.50, \$14.50 per suit.

THE ABOVE IN ALL WEIGHTS FOR ALL CLIMATES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [180]

### KUPPER'S PILSENER

#### BEER.

THE LEADING BEER IN THE FAR

EAST.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1909. [13]

## Hotels.

BEST BRANDS OF LIQUORS.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

ICES—TEA—COLD DRINKS.

Trams from Town every 5 Minutes.

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the Peak, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER

For Terms, &c., apply to the

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

#### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,165 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HONGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,365 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,255 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

#### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG" 457 Tons

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 565 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Liatan" and "Santai." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 24th OCTOBER, 1909.

The Company's Steamship "SUI-AN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Blake Pier. [1]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during [Tea and] Dinner.

A. F. DAVIES,  
Manager. [96]

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

### THE VIENNA CAFE COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Telephone No. 924.

BEG to notify the Public that A MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE BAKERY AND CAFE under exclusively European management has been opened at the above entirely rebuilt and modernized premises.

The latest sanitary improvements employed.

Strictest cleanliness all over the place.

Use only first class flour and other material.

The Company has secured the services of Messrs. J. SOMMER and A. SOKOLOWSKI, for THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT.

The long experience of both Gentlemen in up-to-date establishments on the Continent, is the best guarantee that only the best ever produced in the Colony will be supplied.

The Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1909. [655]

### ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMBAU, N. BLUMENTHAL,

Proprietors, Managers.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor."

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Trails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STREAMER	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ ROY. LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kerchner	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. O. Fahnke	About WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Raegener	FRIDAY, 5th Nov., Daylight.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of November.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMER	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ARMANDE BEHIC	Guineot	25th Oct., P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SYDNEY	Oosta	26th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	8th Nov., P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Bourge	9th Nov., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 to £31.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Representatives meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOWANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

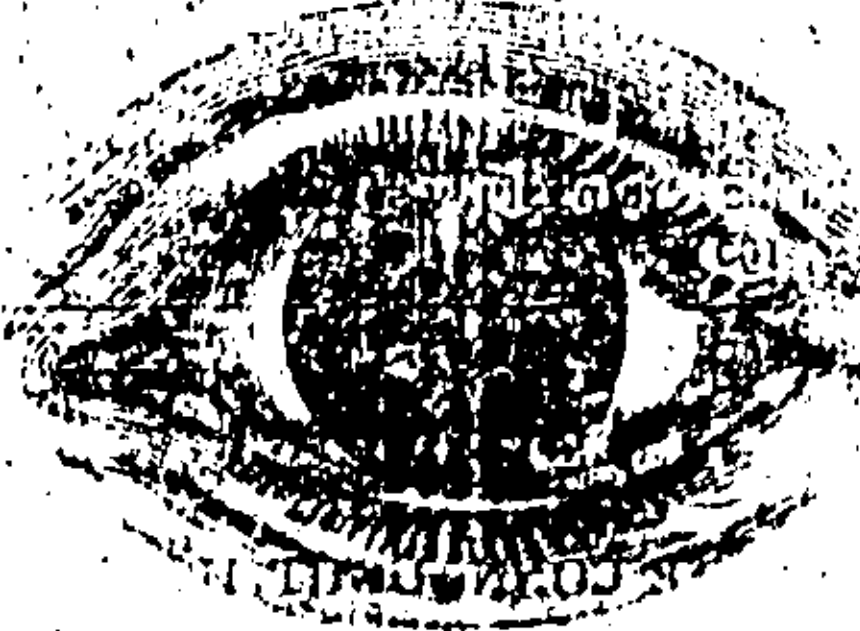
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshien.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshien, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETT & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1909.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.  
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight" free.

LONDON,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Telephone 610-611 (909)

CALCUTTA,

19, Bechook Street

SHANGHAI,

166, Neuking Road

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Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK. NO. 2 DOCK. NO. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks ..... 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 25 "	Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the Bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repairs work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 406, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Eds.

Liebers, Scotts,

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

A. 1, and Watkins.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy  
"Bisquit Dubouche  
& Co."

XXX Very Old Fine .....\$2.50  
V.O.O.B. Guaranteed 20 Years  
Old ..... 5.50

ALSO  
QUINQUINA?  
QUINQUINA?  
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVAL CONTRACTORS,  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
GROUND FLOOR,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENOISE  
COMPOSITION RED HAND  
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT  
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR  
LAMP GLASS,  
etc., etc., etc.

Sole Agents for  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM  
and  
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTH  
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1909.

OSMAN &  
CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET

JUST UNPAKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed  
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS  
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully

executed.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1909.

MR. DOLLY ON THE NORTH POLE.

BY F. F. DUNNE.

"D'ye think," asked Mr. Hennessy, "that both these lads has discovered the North Pole?"

"Faith, I don't know," said Mr. Dooley. "Ayether they have discovered it or they've invented it. It don't make much difference which. I ain't an Arctic explorer. All the Polar observations I have ever took has been took at a pint about a foot an' a half from a base-burnin' stove on a winter's night. But I've had me theories, an' I'm glad to see them verified. Was it him was that the North Pole was in a northerly direction. Another was that if I discovered a careful observer wud find ice in the neighbourhood. Both contributions to science has been established. The scientific wuruld is no longer in doubt. The North Pole is certainly in the north. It is not so far north to go to as I thought, but it is farther to come away from. Ye go up in the afternoon on a public sledge that meets the two-thirty at 'Up-peravik' an' ye come back in from two to five years. As for the ice, it was not necessary to bring a few specimens. Both explorers agree that they noted distinct thrances in this precious mineral indicatin' that there are valuable deposits near by. Why, then, ask me what good does Arctic exploration do who these here two gobs iv knowledge have been added to the wuruld's store in information? We now know all there is to be known about the North Pole.

"Who do I think gets the honour iv bein there first? Faith I'm not goin' to decide. As Dock Cook says, the honor is great enough for both, an' there's little enough iv it as it is, if the Dock wasn't the first there, he was the first to say he was, an' I ain't sure that it don't take more courage to be the first to say that ye want there than it does to be the first to go there. I believe them both. I don't see any reason for not believin' them. It's easier to believe them than it is to believe them both iv them. I say: 'I congratulate ye with all me heart. No, no, don't show me any proof. If ye've got to prove it, it ain't so. But if ye'd come to me years ago, I wud've told ye all about it, ye might've been at wuruld all this time at some useful occupation."

"How did they get up there, says ye? The doctor took what is known as the gumdrop route. 'I discovered,' says he, 'years ago the way to win me way to the North Pole was by means iv a judicious distribution iv gumdrops. This here delicious but sticky edible is priced beyond anything in them grim northern climes as an ornymint. The wealth iv an Eskymo or his station in life is estimated by the number iv gumdrops he has. A jealous husband who has discovered a necklace iv gumdrops in the bureau drawer has been known to harpoon his wife, only to die iv remorse when he found that the necklace was sawdust more than rubies crusted with dimon powder. I knew I cud wring the secret iv the Pole from the great chief Wallo Wallo if I cud procure gumdrops enough. But gumdrops cost money. How to procure them was the question. Thanks to the liberality iv wan iv the ladies bankers iv Palm Beach, Florida, I was able to buy up the entire yield iv nineteen hundred an' eight. Ye have probably noticed that there was a famine among the school-children iv America owing to me purchases. Let it be a consolation to the little wuns to know that they have paved the way to the frozen north with their sacrifices.

"With this priceless treasure in me possession I was able to break through the silence iv Wallo Wallo. It created a great pollytical scandal in the frozen north. A patriotic poet has wrote a poem about it beginnin': 'Just iv a gumdrop he sold us, just iv a gumdrop to wear in his hair.' But what cared I? I was famished with scientific zeal to get to the Pole ahead iv me old boss, I wud do anything. Laden down with gumdrops, with hundherds iv these barbaric ornyments gleamin' in his dark hair, the polynates led me to the place in his backyard where the North Pole had been secreted iv clonchies or perhaps even longer.

"Besides the gumdrops I was equipped with a watch to take the nicisary observations. I lost the watch. The Eskymo chief an' me self travelled on a sledge drawn by the fastest dogs in them parts. I cannot speak too highly iv these faithful animals. Thrusted an' throne they saved akelly well as beasts iv burden, familar pets, an' quick lunch. I cud not refrain from a sigh iv it the last iv them on me way home an' murmured, 'Farewell, faithful friend.' Besides our dumb solaces we had an excellent brand iv blubber an' a light relief iv tallow candles, which Wallo Wallo usully washed down with a lick iv his bracelet iv gumdrops.

"At two-thirty we put the electric lights iv Upperavik behind us an' were started on our journey. The days flew with incredible speed. Our sufferings were intense. At three o'clock we stopped to kill a musk-ox. At three-thirty we ate, on our right a vast island iv thirty-six thousand five hundred miles in extent, which Wallo Wallo said was a game preserve. We did not go near it. A lack iv public spirit on the part iv the Polar taxpayers has left the ice here in an extremely bad condition. It is full iv runs. Why will not these people learn that their business will suffer if they do not keep up the highway?

"At four o'clock we had a dog for tea. This rejoiced our speed to sixty miles an hour. But at five o'clock me heart stopped beating, fr Wallo cried, 'Here we are.' We were at last at the goal iv our ambitions. I will describe me situation. Me first sensation was: 'They wun't believe it.' Me second an' last sensation was: 'Thank him iv this glory fr the old flag.' I immediately made scientific observations. 'I first saw the Eskymo chief if he was sure he was right.' He said he knew the district as well as I know Fallow-street, Broclings. Fr the purpose iv further scientific observations I observed that

the Pole was surrounded an' covered by ice. How wud I describe it? I wud it looked like a skating rink, although not so densely populated. With regret at havin' to leave this beautiful country I have been back an' be forced march to reach civviliation in less than six months. I was pained not to meet me old friend an' shipmate Commander Peary. I hope he's had an enjoyable time iv Cuba, or wherever he's split the winter.

"Well, sir, the entrepid explorer had hardly been back in Copenhagen long enough to get his hair cut an' take dinner with the King, when I opened up the paper an' see that Peary had discovered the North Pole too. Strange he didn't see Doctor Cook. He must have been on the other side iv the Pole at the time. 'T'wud've been very affectin' if these two men had met on the top iv the earth. This there wudn't be any question iv which was the first. 'Th' was that got home at all wud be the boy. How they wud've embraced each other an' rashed over the frozen sea. But it didn't happen. The North Pole must have a bigger top t'ble I thought if these two old comrades never ran into each other at all, an' both iv them there at the same time. But they didn't see each other, an' they didn't come across a thrace iv each other. Th' most important scientific observation iv anyer iv them is that he didn't see the other. How do I establish me claim to findin' the North Pole? says Peary. 'Because Cook wasn't there.' How do I know I was at the Pole? says Cook. 'Because I took a careful observation an' found that Peary wasn't there, says he. It's a fine thing to see the scientific spirit that there ain't any more jealousy among them this ye'd be liable to find among actors. 'I honour Peary,' says the magnanimous Cook. 'Some days I hope he will devote his patience an' his energy to the great cause iv Arctic exploration.' Doctor Cook, says Peary, is a splendid man, an' I'm glad to know that he's goin' to spend his life fr now on in orchid hustin' in Brazil, he says.

"Well, sir, I suppose we'll all be divided but me, on the question of who was first up there, till scientific intrest is turned to the baseball championship. As for me, I believe them both. They've both been there. I'll bet on that. I'll take their wuruld fr it. I don't ask fr no affidavits. The best proof ye can have that a man done this thing is that he was crazy enough to want to do it. A fella wudn't go north at all. He'd buy an orange grove in Florida an' let his imagination do the rest. I'll believe any man has been to the North Pole who's lived fr two years on tallow candles an' dog-if he says so. Good luck iv them, says I. The hardest part iv their journey has just begun. If they think they've had privations before they'll change their minds. Th' toughest thing a man who discovers the Pole has to face is to come home an' say he's done it. Th' amount iv ice he has to cross in Greenland is nowthin' to what he must penetrate in civviliation. Before Dock Cook had got a shave, before he had poured out a saucerful iv tea at the King iv Denmark's palace, prominent citizens was interviewed, and says they: 'It is impossible that this here thing cud've been done. I know a great deal about Arctic exploration, an' I am prepared to say that it wud have been out iv the question fr Doctor Cook to get to the North Pole the way he says done it. No man cud stand such exposure to the chill, easterly winds that blow up there without wearin' a chest protector, an' he don't want mention chest protectors amongst his equipment. Will ye kindly close the door? I can't bear a draft.' An' when Peary come back the professor iv geology in wan iv our indie institutions-learnin' said: 'Fr me knowledge iv geological formations I know that Peary was never at the Pole. I am prepared to say without hesitation that human life can't be maintained north iv Evanston, Illinois.'

"An' so it goes. Thank the Lord, I've never discovered the North Pole, an' so me reputation fr truth an' veracity will go on bein' good among strangers. Yet I don't know that wudn't be easier in me mind knowin' iverybody thought I was a liar than if I thought ivery else was a liar."

"Who will the North Pole belong too?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"It's undecided," said Mr. Dooley. "Some says England, some say the United States, an' some Denmark. There'll probably be a fight over it, but I think Denmark will get it."

"Why?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"It will go to the loser," said Mr. Dooley.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate, was in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to: Mr. Li Hon Fan, Telegraph office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, Queen Road, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind patronage and support, and desire to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs mended on old ones.

Ladies' Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PATRONS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.



## Intimation.

## To Let.

## HOW AN ARMY LIVES.

## FEEDING 50,000 MEN ON MANOEUVRES.

At the present moment there are fifty thousand men in the Army manoeuvres scattered over five counties. It will be of interest to see how they are fed under active service conditions.

Let us begin with the officers. One man's ration for officers' mess is allowed for regiment and battalion. The unit arranges with a private contractor to supply them with food, and in the Guard's Brigade at least, their living is similar to that in barracks. Every evening they get a good dinner of six or seven courses, and wines. The private soldier, on the other hand, receives daily 1lb. of meat, 1lb. of bread, or biscuit and preserved meat. This is known as "under canvas" ration, and is supplemented by the soldier at a cost of 4d. per diem by "grocery" rations, consisting of:

Sugar, 8 oz. Tea, 1/2 oz. Fat, 1/2 oz. Potatoes, 8 oz. Onions 1/2 oz. Groceries ration. Biscuits, 1/2 lb. Margarine, 1 oz. Bacon, 4 oz. Condensed Milk, 1/2 tin. Cheese, 8 oz. Haverack Ration. Extra Ration.

The rations are carried as follows: (a) On the march: 1lb. meat and 1lb. bread, less portion consumed at breakfast. Haverack ration and the grocery ration done up in little packets. (b) The balance of the day's grocery ration, viz., vegetables, condensed milk, etc., and the fuel wood is carried on transport specially provided to units, which are really cooks' waggonettes, and always remain with the troops, and carry camp kettles, and so on.

## RATIONS FOR THE HORSES.

Troop horses and large mules get 14lb. oats and 8lb. hay, small mules 8lb. oats and 5lb. hay, cobs 12lb. oats and 8lb. hay, heavy horses, R.G.A., 16lb. oats and 16lb. hay, and for salt, bired draught horses 17lb. oats and 13lb. hay. The ration of compressed forage is 20lb. Bran is issued as required. The fuel ration consists of 1lb. wood per man, except for camps occupied for more than one night, when it is 3lb.

I am giving all these figures so that some idea may be gained of the thought and foresight required by the Army Service Corps officers in charge of supplies. The ounces add up to pounds, the pounds to hundreds, hundreds of tons. The troops are moving day and night, and the supplies must be sent from the great depots that are established at large centres such as Oxford.

General Service waggons for transport are allowed at the rate of one per company. The maximum load of a General Service wagon is calculated at 2,400 lb., and the load of a mechanical transport truck at four tons.

The arrangements are made by telegraph. The Brigade Supply Officer is told to draw his rations at some railway station. He takes his waggons down and fills them. A supply depot is a wonderful place. The waggons come in enormous queues. The other day the transport of the 2nd Division wound over four miles of country in carts in one long snake across hill and valley.

Each brigade is fringed by its string of G. S. waggons—each unit gets its quota. Then the food is issued and handed over to the company cooks. Now comes the great question of the best way of giving men the very good food that is issued. After many experiments, the best method of dealing with rations to give three meals appears to be as follows:—

Breakfast, fried steaks; midday meal, a haversack ration; evening meal, stew.

On receipt of the meat ration, it should be cut up into portions corresponding to the number of squadrons, troops, or companies. The company cooks then remove the meat from the bone. The best of the meat is cut up into thin steaks weighing about 6 oz. These steaks are fried for breakfast. The rest of the meat is cut into small cubes, sprinkled with flour, pepper, and salt, and placed on clean waterproof sheets and divided up. The company then files past with their mess tins, each man receiving his share with a piece of onion.

## THE HARDEST WORKED MEN.

The meat is collected on arrival at camp or bivouac by the cooks—or the men can cook the stew in the tins. You add enough water to cover the meat and cook for about one hour and a half. On no account let the stew "gallop."

As soon as troops arrive in camp the cooks light their fires and begin their labours. The cooks are the hardest worked men in any unit. They do the marches, and, at times, the fighting, and when they get into bivouac they turn to and cook. They are up two hours before the rest of the unit, preparing breakfast. The Army Service Corps is the blood of the Army, and the cooks represent its stomach. The quartermasters are its heart. The fighting officers are its nervous system, causing it to move and do its work.

But without blood and food the nerves run down and are useless.—*Fall Mail Gazette.*

## KING MANUEL'S VISIT TO LONDON.

## QUESTION OF MARRIAGE WITH AN ENGLISH PRINCESS.

Lisbon, 16th September.

It is now confirmed that King Manuel will himself be the bearer, when he visits England, of the insignia of the Order of the Garter, which was conferred upon his late father, King Carlos, and his brother, the late Crown Prince. Though no official statement on the subject has as yet been made regarding the King of Portugal's reported projected marriage, with the eldest daughter of the Duke of Fife, the general opinion here is that the announcement will be officially made during King Manuel's stay at Windsor, King Edward, at the same time, conferring on him the Order of the Garter to celebrate the event.

The House of Peers, at yesterday's sitting, voted the Budget, wherein there is an item of 60,000,000 of reis (£1,200,000) to make provision for the King's expenses during his journey in November next.

## BRITISH IMPOTENCE IN CHINA.

The telegram from the *Tientsin* Shanghai correspondent furnishes a more than sufficiently strong illustration of the impotence of the British Government in the Far East. The Kinkiang Native Chamber of Commerce organised a boycott of the British shipping industry about a month ago, in consequence of an alleged assault by a British police inspector on a Chinese coolie. The British authorities apparently sat down quietly under the insult; and a warning by the Native Chambers against the use of British steamers has apparently not been protested against. The case against the Police inspector has already been dismissed, and it is thus admitted that there is not even the shadow of justification for the boycott; but the Chinese, evidently anxious to see how far they can go, have not modified their action. It is instructive to compare our impotence in this matter with the sharp action of the Japanese over a similar measure in regard to the Anjo-Mukden Railway; in that case the Shanghai Tientsin was compelled to issue a proclamation threatening punishment of the ringleaders and participants in the boycott. What the Japanese can do we could also do, were our Foreign Office prepared to act; but its complacent attitude is enough to draw tears to the eyes of any self-respecting Englishman. The Yangtze Valley, which was to be a British sphere of influence, has now become the exploiting-ground of every nation save our own; in railway questions we have also been outdistanced by our rivals. A century of experience should have assured the Foreign Office that other materials besides butter must be used in Far Eastern diplomacy. Yet it still prefers to rely on a method fit for a doomed to impotent failure.—*Globe.*

## Entertainment

## MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FETE, promoted by the above, will be held (by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers, Hongkong Volunteer Corps) on the Volunteer Parade Ground, on SATURDAY, October 30th, from 2.30 to 7 P.M.

Many Novelties suitable for Christmas presents.

4 P.M.—Variety Entertainment (arranged by Miss Ella Row).

6.15.—Play "A Pair of Lunatics" (Casted by Mrs. Worthington and Captain Baird, The Buffs).

If wet, the Bazaar will be held in the Volunteer Head Quarters.

Proceeds to be divided amongst various local charities for children; and the Hongkong Cot in the M. C. L. Home at Otterburn, Surrey.

## NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1909. [721]

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

TUESDAY, the 26th October, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' SUIT LENGTHS AND WHITE WITNEY BLANKETS, AND TABLE LINENS, SERVICE SETS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, HUCKABACK TOWELS, TURKISH TOWELS, BATH SHEETS, BROWN LINEN TOWELS, LADIES' WHITE LAWN UNDERSKIRTS, WALKING SKIRTS, COMBINATIONS, ROBES, FLANNELLETTES, NIGHT-DRESSES, DRESSING GOWNS, LADIES' DRESS LENGTHS, &c., &c.

ALSO A few CARPETS and AXMINSTER RUGS.

(All New Goods).

Further Particulars from Catalogues which will be issued.

On view on Monday, the 25th October.

TERMS:—As usual. G. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [727]

## Intimation.

## D. NOMA, PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER.

AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,000 testimonials from all sources.

My 24 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible danger, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with stencils is a specialty. Residing at 10, September, 1909.

## Intimations.

## DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But" will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in "WAMPOL'S PREPARATION" the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

## WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898. Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that ATLAS PRESERVATIVE COMPANY LIMITED of Windmill Lane Wharf, Deptford, London, S.E., Manufacturers, have on the 3rd day of August, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—



In the name of ATLAS PRESERVATIVE COMPANY LIMITED who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since January 28th, 1908, in respect of Chemical Preparations included in Class 5.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 23rd day of September, 1909.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor on behalf of the Applicants.

## THE SOUTH CHINA ARTISTIC BAZAAR.

## EXHIBITION HALL

on FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 25 DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

(opposite the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office.)

## OPENED DAILY:

From 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

From 7 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Ivory, Silver, China, Paper, Wooden and Bamboo Ware.

Embroideries, Silk, Oil and Water Colour Paintings.

Carols and Performances.

Screens, Pictures and Photo Frames.

Preserves and Canned Goods.

Writing Inks and Paper, &c. Hongkong, 25th September, 1909. [675]

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at No. 59, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Assens to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO. 25th May, 1909.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

HONGKONG, 25th September, 1909.

## Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th of October, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th of October, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 1st of November, 1909, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO Ex S.S. Bayern from Smyrna.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1909. [5]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APOAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 23rd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [728]

## FROM EUROPE.

## THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BRISGAVIA,"

Captain Schwinghammer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [729]

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

## JUST RECEIVED:

## A SELECTION OF

## FLOWER, VEGETABLE AND FRUIT SEEDS

in packet of 10 cents each

## AND

Parcels from \$1 to \$10 each.

## LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

## FERTILIZER.

Garden Boots with wooden soles and thick felt lining.

Pictorial Guide to Gardening, &c., &c., &c.

## Inspection invited—

## GRACE &amp; CO.,

27, Des Voux Road.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1909. [67]

## LEE YEE

## HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

## AND

TOILET REQUISITES

## FOR SALE.

in DAVAN STREET

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1909.

Powell's

HAVE JUST OPENED THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT

OF

Ladies'

AUTUMN

and

WINTER

COATS,

SKIRTS,

COSTUMES,

ULSTERS

ALSO

A good variety of

CHILDREN'S

COATS.

The cut of these Garments is Superb and the newest colorings only are displayed.

SHOW ROOMS

AND

FITTING ROOM

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1909.

IN No. 6, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godowns.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for OFFICES. ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 35, WYNDHAM STREET.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [58]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [730]

## MODREKNAGH.

DWELLING HOUSE, to Let at Peak, partly furnished.

Apply—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1909. [724]

TO LET IN CANTON FROM 1ST PROX.

TWO SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES each containing Eight Rooms with Back Yards and Servants' Quarters on Shumee Lot 55, now in the occupation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1909. [694]

## TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [405]

## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Voux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [188]

## TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PRIDDER STREET.

Apply to—



## Entomation.



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

## SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

## PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

## FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. [28]

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MSs, nor to return any Contribution.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

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additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the

world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-five

cents (for cash only).

## LATE A. C. BOTELHO.

## REQUIEM MASS.

A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late A. C. Botelho will be officiated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 7.30 a.m.

Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1909. [731]

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

## PRATAS ISLAND SETTLEMENT.

According to our Canton correspondent H.E. Viceroy Yuan Hau Hsun has appointed two officials to proceed by the Chinese gunboat *Po Hui* to take formal possession of the Pratas Islands on behalf of the Chinese Government as territory over which it exercises sovereign rights. On the authority of Mr. Kurachi, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau in the Foreign Office, a Tokyo dispatch to the *Asahi* *Shinbun*, translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, reports that the Japanese Government has intimated to the Chinese Government that had the demand of Mr. Nishisawa (who began business on the island) been accepted to and his business given proper protection by the Chinese Government, the territorial rights of China over the island would have been recognised. As the result of negotiations entered upon between Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Canton, and the Viceroy of Kwangtung, continues the dispatch, the Chinese Government agreed to purchase the business of Mr. Nishisawa, and on the 17th instant an agreement was arrived at between the Consul and the

Viceroy. The substance of the agreement is as follows:—

"(1) That the Chinese Government shall purchase Mr. Nishisawa's business at \$160,000 in Kwangtung silver.

"(2) That Mr. Nishisawa shall pay to the Chinese authorities \$20,000 in Kwangtung silver in compensation for the removal of the shrine on the island and as a tax on the business.

"(3) That the Chinese Government shall pay the money to the Japanese Consul within three months after the buildings erected and the phosphates mined by Mr. Nishisawa (and not carried away) have been delivered to the Chinese authorities in accordance with a list of property recently presented by Mr. Nishisawa."

The 25th instant has been decided as the date for the delivery of the property.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE British transport *Soudan* arrived from England to-day.

His Excellency the Governor proceeded on a visit to Tai-po, New Territories, to-day.

It has been decided by the Chinese Government to purchase men-of-war from foreign countries.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent to the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to Ordinance No. 30 of 1909, an Ordinance to amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909.

THREE Chinese were each fined \$50 at the Magistracy this morning for keeping a gaming house and twenty-one others were each mulcted in the sum of \$3 for taking part in the gambling.

It is reported that a proposal to increase the Civil List of the Imperial House by ¥1,500,000 from next year was privately approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the 8th instant.

A CHINAMAN was awarded six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks in the Police Court this morning for keeping a gaming house and twenty-one others were each mulcted in the sum of \$3 for taking part in the gambling.

A CHINAMAN was given six months in the Police Court this morning for returning from banishment. Defendant's excuse was that according to Chinese computation, the term of five years had expired but the presiding magistrate took a different view of the question.

THE *Manila Times* of 16th inst. reports:—Three tons of opium were found on the *Water-wagon*, one of the harbour launches, last evening by the internal revenue officers, and this morning the launch was seized by the customs authorities. The patron and engineer of the launch got hold of some opium from the crew of the British steamer *Alidham*, which is now discharging Australian cargo in port, but they were caught with the goods before being able to sell it. This morning a thorough search of the launch was made after it had been seized by the customs agents under the direction of Chief Lawler of the customs secret service. Captain George of the *Alidham* was an onlooker while the search was being made, and he said that his ship had been searched at every Australian port by the customs authorities of that country, but that no opium had been found. "They are crafty in hiding the drug," said Captain George, speaking of the Chinese, "even going so far as to saw out headings along the partitions, and making spaces just large enough to put the tin of the drug inside. Another thing that they do is to make openings in the partitions of the cabins behind mirrors and in other spots not ordinarily visible, and after attaching strings to the cans of opium, lower them down between the partitions. Then the openings are boarded up with cigar-box wood, and painted over."

The whole crew of the *Water-wagon* were placed under arrest by the detectives, and the launch thoroughly searched for the drug. This opium which was unloaded by the crew of the *Alidham* had been on the ship for many weeks, at least one round-trip to Australia, and was so cleverly hidden that all officers who had searched for the drug at different ports of call had been unable to find it.

## VOLUNTEER CONCERT.

## THE PROGRAMME.

Following is the programme of the concert to be held to-night on the Volunteer Parade ground:—

PART I.

Overture to "Zampa".....Herold

Band of "The Buffs."

Baritone Solo—Song of the Toreador, "Sirs, your Toast" (from "Carmen").....Birt

Tenor Solo—"I'll sing these songs of Araby".....Callier

Mr. R. E. White.

Soprano Solo—"I gave you Roses".....Florence Kiyward.

Twenty Minutes with the "Port and Starboard Lights".....Gounod.

Selection from "Faust".....Gounod.

Band of "The Buffs."

PART II.

Suite de Ballet "Coppelia".....Debussy

Band of "The Buffs."

Vocal Trio—"Naviganti".....Raddeger.

Miss Parkes and Messrs. White and Ayrie.

Comic Song—"And the lady's name was Flo".....Mr. W. H. Hannibal.

Tenor Solo—"Onaway Awake" from "Hilwatha".....Coleridge Taylor.

Mr. E. B. Ayrie.

Soprano Solo—"Good-bye".....Tosti.

Miss Parkes.

Ten Minutes at Margate

"Bell" Gavotte "Weymouth Chimes" Howgill.

Band of "The Buffs."

God Save the King.

Accompanist—Mr. J. W. White and Mr. Geo. Grimble.

## Typhoon Aftermath.

## "RAGNAR'S" CREW SAFE.

## ABOARD H.M.S. "FLORA."

The news of H. M. S. *Flora's* successful mission to the *Paracels* will be received with considerable satisfaction by our readers, and pleasure will be expressed that the remaining crew of the Norwegian steamer *Ragnar*, who were left on Pattle Island, after being stranded on Money Island, near the *Paracels*, have been successfully rescued and are now on board His Majesty's cruiser on their way to Hongkong.

Such was the glad tidings communicated to our representative by the Norwegian Vice-Consul, Mr. Elisen, when he was asked for the latest information concerning the crew of the *s.s. Ragnar* this forenoon. The circumstances attending the rescue by the *Flora* may be recalled. As soon as news of the vessel's stranding was received by the agents in Hongkong, they communicated with Commodore Lyon, through Vice-Consul Elisen, with a view to relief being dispatched to the crew on Pattle Island. At the time the cruiser *Flora* was on her way to Hongkong from Manila and when about 200 miles South of the Colony she was intercepted by a wireless message from Hongkong and ordered to proceed to the *Paracels*.

The progress of her mission from day to day has since been reported in these columns with the happy result that the cruiser was successful in getting the crew off the island last evening and is now on her way to Hongkong. She is expected in port some time to-morrow.

## JUNKS IN DISTRESS.

The first report was given in last evening's *Hongkong Telegraph* before the arrival of the Ocean S.S. Co.'s *s.s. Calcas* in port, that that vessel signalled, when one mile off Rock Light House, that she had sighted several distressed junks requiring help some twenty-nine miles to the south of the Rock. As soon as the information reached the Harbour authorities, with commendable promptitude, the Colonial Government placed themselves in communication with the Naval Authorities for assistance to be forth-

with dispatched to the fleet of distressed Chinese deep-sea vessels. At the same time negotiations were entered into with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., which concluded in the powerful tug *David Gillies* being chartered, provisioned and well supplied with stores, for a trip to Gap Rock and beyond with a view to render assistance to the junks in trouble. The *David Gillies* cast off her moorings at two o'clock this morning and proceeded with all speed Southward, the night being a bright one.

The tugboat was followed at half-past six this morning by two destroyers detailed for the special duty. They were the *Janis* and the *Handy*. Shortly after noon to-day word was received that the *Handy* was on her way back to Hongkong with a distressed junk in tow. She went back again in the afternoon.

## THE DREDGER "ST. KNOX."

The work of lightening the dredger *St. Knox* of all the heavy gear on deck was proceeded with yesterday. Another attempt was made to get her off, but she still remains on dry land. It is believed that a fresh effort will be made to-day to tow the dredger into the harbour again.

## S.S. "TAK-HING."

Salvage operations to refloat the *s.s. Tak-hing*, ashore at Pak-kai, near Koogmoon, have not yet commenced. According to latest reports, the owners have despatched representatives to Koogmoon to ascertain the condition of the vessel.

## CRUISE TO PILLAR POINT.

## ON THE GOVERNMENT TENDER "STANLEY."

When it became known that the *Stanley* was proceeding on a cruise to Pillar Point yesterday afternoon in search for derelicts, a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* applied for and obtained permission to go out on board the tender. The nature of the work the *Stanley* had to perform was not, however, wholly of a recreative character, for the tender had received orders from the Harbour Department to investigate a danger to navigation as a result of last Tuesday's typhoon, which had been reported by the Harbour authorities earlier in the day by the skipper of one of the river-boats. Capt. Willoughby thus combined duty with pleasure. Shortly before two o'clock, the *Stanley* left Douglas buoy, opposite the Harbour Office, and turned her nose in the direction of Cap-sin-mun. On the way, several fishing fleets were passed by the *Stanley*. The *Stanley* at first coasted round Lan Tau Island to Chu Lu Kok, but no signs of any wrecks were seen. Then she steered for Sha Chau and up to Tung Ku, but nothing came of this and the skipper was just beginning to growl at his bad luck when after having gone half-way across Deep Bay and as the *Stanley* was coasting round the mainland to Pillar Point, a junk's mast sighted four feet above water and 8 in. thick. The mast appeared to belong to a large junk head east. A boat was lowered and the junk sounded, when it appeared to have some soft substance, presumably rice, which the junk must have been carrying at the time of her wreck. The mast was lying in six fathoms of water 1 mile W.S.W. from Pillar Point. The position of the protruding piece of timber was then entered on the chart after which the *Stanley* steered a course for Hongkong.

A little incident which occurred during the cruise of the *Stanley* is worthy of mention. When off Tung Ku, the *Stanley* spoke the yacht *Tony*, belonging to the *Tamara*. The yacht was communicated with by means of semaphore. On board were Lieut.-Commander Acton, of the *Tamara*, and Staff Paymaster Walker. The party were on a pleasure cruise to the West River and were steering in the direction of a Chinese temple at Shau Wan. Asked if they had seen any wrecked junks, they signalled back the word "No."

The *Stanley* returned to Hongkong at half-past seven, after having covered about fifty miles.

## "WAKAMATSU'S" EXPERIENCE.

The *s.s. Wakamatsu* arrived from Wakamatsu, Japan, to-day. The captain reports that, owing to the strong gale blowing, he had to anchor at Amoy for shelter.

## MANILA TELEGRAMS.

The telegram quoted below have been received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory:—

October 23rd, 9.40 a.m.  
October 23rd, 9 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Northern Vissayas or South-eastern Luzon moving W.N.W.

11.10 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon moving W.N.W.

## OBSERVATORY REPORT.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 23rd at 11.55 a.—The barometer has fallen decidedly in the Philippines, and risen over China particularly in the North.

A typhoon, which is apparently moving in a W.N.W. direction, is approaching Southern Luzon.

The recent typhoon, which was shown as a weak depression over the Formosa Channel yesterday, has filled up.

Pressure is now high over China to the North of the Yangtze. It remains low to the N.E. of Japan.

Strong N. and N.E. winds to gales may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. to N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong to gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoeks, N.E. winds, strong.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N. winds, fresh.

## DESTRUCTION AT SUNNING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd October.

Yesterday morning a telegram was received by the Canton Viceroy from the Magistrate of Sunning reporting that, on the 20th instant, a typhoon struck his district and rain poured in torrents resulting in a disastrous flood which rose as high as nine feet above the normal level in the surrounding waters of the district city. Great destruction has been wrought to both life and property and also the paddy plantation, rather more serious than the disaster of last year.

## IMPLOING FOR RELIEF.

Later in the day a letter was received confirming the above telegram. The letter reported that the typhoon was over, but rain continued to fall. The Magistrate asked for assistance from the Canton authorities and the Central Relief Committee for the relief of the sufferers. By order of the Viceroy, the Kwangchow Prefect at once communicated with the Central Relief Committee regarding the disaster which had befallen the Sunning district. Last evening, on receipt of the communication, the Central Relief Committee held a meeting and early this morning a relief party was sent on board a launch with money, foodstuffs, etc., to proceed to that district to investigate into the condition of the people's privations and to relieve the sufferers. The Board of Reorganisation has also been instructed by the Viceroy to ship foodstuffs to the district to help the unfortunate.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

The Sunning Railway has sustained serious damage in several places, and traffic has been suspended till the necessary repairs have been effected.

## SAN WUI ALSO AFFECTED.

The district of San Wui has also been visited by the recent storm but no official report has yet reached Canton concerning the extent of damage done.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## PRATAS ISLAND.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd October.

The long-pending question of the Pratas Islands having been settled by the payment of a sum of \$160,000 to the Japanese settlers on the land, H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun has given instructions to expectant prefect, Tsai Hong, and Captain Wong Yan Tong to proceed on board the gunboat *Po Hui* to the islands in question for the purpose of taking over charge of them as within Chinese territorial waters as set forth in the agreement.

## LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the last ten days of the 8th moon as reported to the Viceroy by the Likin officials amounted to 21,277.6.8.0 taels.

## RESUMPTION OF DUTIES.

Tsai Chao Mong Tsang, who has been acting as Provincial Judge pending the arrival of Chiu Pan Yio, will resume charge as Tsai for the Development of Native Industries on the 25th instant.

## SANITARY BOARD.

## TUESDAY'S MEETING.

The fortnightly meetings of the Sanitary Board will, until further notice, be held at the Council Chamber, C.S.O. The next meeting will take place on Tuesday, 26th instant, at 3.45 p.m. The orders of the day are as follows:—

Correspondence relative to the slaughter-houses by-laws.

Correspondence relative to the by-law for the prevention of mosquito breeding.

Correspondence relative to the hours for opening and closing the Central Market.

File for a proposed bill in Ararat Street. Application for permission to re-open a well in the Tung Wah Hospital.

Mortally return from Macao for the weeks ending 4th and 11th October, 1909.

Mortally return for the week ending 23rd September and for the month ending 30th September, 1909.

Rat returns for the weeks ending 9th and 16th October, 1909.

## Armed Robbery in Des Voeux Road.

## SHOPKEEPER AND FOKIS TIED WITH WIRE.

## LONG-COATED CHINAMAN REMOVE \$1,000.

An armed robbery of a very daring character was perpetrated shortly before eight o'clock last night at No. 293, Des Voeux Road West. It appears that at about 7.45 p.m., a Chinaman attired in a silk long-coat entered the house in question, which is a mat-dealer's establishment, and asked two of the *fohis* if their master was named Li. Just then, nine other men rushed into the room and before the two *fohis* knew where they were, they were seized, gagged and their hands bound with wire. The robbers then went upstairs, where they found the master of the shop; his brother and four *fohis*. One of the robbers was armed with a revolver, while four or five of them had knives. The men tied their victims' hair with wire and threw a blanket over them. They then searched the master for the safe key, with which they opened the safe and extracted therefrom \$1,000 in money. The robbers also broke open several boxes, from which they stole some rolls of silk and a quantity of clothing, of a total value of \$190. As the robbers were about to leave, a visitor entered the room and as he refused to be gagged, he was stabbed in several places, after which, the robbers decamped.

The Police are making investigations.

## THE STOWAWAY CASE.

## APPLICATIONS FOR A RE-HEARING.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood (Second Magistrate) in the Police Court this morning, applications were made for a re-hearing in the case in which four Chinamen are charged with stowing away on board the *s.s. Eastern* on the 13th inst. and another Chinaman for aiding and abetting. It will be recalled that some time ago, six men were brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood charged with being stowaways on board the *s.s. Eastern*, of whom two were awarded nine months each. His Worship reserved his decision in respect of the remaining four men pending the hearing of a charge against the person for aiding and abetting. It appears that the men were taken to the *Eastern* and put into a coal bunker, where, however, they did not remain long, for the close atmosphere prevailing there drove them on deck, where they were arrested.

Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) prosecuted, while Messrs. M. Reader, Harris, F. C. Barlow, F. X. d'Almeida and E. Davidson appeared for the four alleged stowaways, and Mr. Eldon Putter represented the aider and abettor.

Mr. Davidson stated on behalf of one of the defendants that he was only nineteen years of age and that he had no voice in the matter. He was simply taken to the ship and put in a coal bunker. Thus the defendant was not a stowaway but was made a stowaway. He asked his Worship to reconsider his decision on the point of law—whether there was sufficient evidence to prove intent.

The prosecution called one of the defendants to the witness-box. He stated that he knew the aider and abettor and had paid him \$200 in return for which the latter guaranteed to secure a passage for him to Australia or America. Witness was given some clothing to be worn on board and was given to understand that cabins had been secured for the whole party. When they arrived on the ship, they were told to sit down in the firemen's quarters. Witness refused to comply with the request and was struck.

The case was remanded for a week.

## CHRISTMAS MAIL.

## P. O. NOTIFICATION.

We have received the following notification from the Postmaster General:—

The public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this office at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 12th of November, 1909. In order to facilitate the work and avoid delay it is requested that parcels be posted before the above date. The parcel mail by the long sea route via Gibraltar is due in London on the 18th of December. Parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi with an extra fee of 60 cents; such parcels are due to reach London on or about the 10th of December with the Letter Mail. Parcels containing gold or silver must be insured for at least part of their value. All insured parcels must be sealed. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of some device. This device must be the same on each seal. Straight, curved or crossed lines are not admissible. Buttons or coins must not be used for sealing.

The clerks of this Post Office are strictly forbidden to seal parcels for the public or to affix stamps on letters or parcels.

Parcels that in the opinion of the officer accepting the same do not comply with the regulations will not be accepted.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 11 of 1909, entitled an ordinance to regulate the construction and management of railways.

At the recent audience with the Law Revision Commissioners, the Prince Regent commanded them not to disregard the Chinese morals and teaching of several thousand years' standing in their revision of the laws.

RETURNING from their honeymoon, a Suederland bride and bridegroom prepared for their house-warming party and laid out all the wedding presents. They left the house for a short time, and on returning found that the gifts had vanished and the ceiling and walls were plastered with blackmages and jellies intended for the feast.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

## THE TYPHOON.

So all-cyclical forecasts about a clean sheet being presented for 1909 had their bottom knocked out on Tuesday afternoon, when the long-expected terror swooped down upon the Colony with a vengeance. To the mind of several griffins, Hongkong's annual cyclonic visitation was somewhat of a novelty, but from the point of view of residents, the typhoon was by no means an unmitigated blessing. Fortunately, the Observatory issued a warning of the impending storm in proper time and, consequently, a recurrence of the disastrous events of 1906 was averted. To Mr. Figg and his staff of able meteorologists, credit is due for the conscientious performance of their duties, which undoubtedly accounted for the comparatively small loss to shipping and property. While on the subject of hydrography, the following lines taken from a home contemporary are distinctly appropriate. "If the wish contained in the poetical effusion were to be realised in its entirety, then Hongkong would become an El Dorado to which people would flock in thousands. Here goes:—

"If winter and



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

## PRINCE ITO IN MANCHURIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 22nd October.

The Waiwupu deputed Chow Yulum to leave Peking on the 21st inst. for Mukden to welcome Prince Ito of Japan on his visit to Manchuria.

## INCREASE OF DUTIES.

## ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 22nd October.

The Grand Council has requested the Foreign Ministers at Peking to submit to it their proposals regarding the abolition of likin and the increase of duties, so as to enable it to adopt such methods as may be best suited to the circumstances.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

## THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 22nd October.

Owing to the disagreement of the Foreign Powers in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway Loan the Waiwupu finds it extremely difficult to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

## LIQUOR DUTIES.

## COMMENT IN JAPAN.

A message from Hongkong in a London paper states that owing to the necessity of providing for a deficiency in the revenue due to the gradual suppression of opium and other abuses, the Legislative Council has unanimously passed the second reading of a Bill providing for the collection of a duty on intoxicating liquors, the annual amount to be derived from which is estimated at \$1,000,000 (£87,500). It is added: "The mercantile community view the measure with grave apprehension, as they consider that it sacrifices the hitherto unfettered freedom of the port." This is curious. Three or four years ago, at the height of the tariff agitation in England, a plebiscite was taken in Hongkong, when a large majority was cast in favour of Tariff Reform. We (*Japan Chronicle*) remarked on this at the time as a somewhat surprising vote for a community which owed its prosperity entirely to free trade and to the fact that not a single Customs duty was imposed, thus making Hongkong the great centre of distribution for Southern China. It was replied by one of the Hongkong papers that the vote only had reference to the home country. Now that it is proposed to place a duty on a certain commodity imported into Hongkong, it would seem that the opinion of Hongkong on the question of tariffs has somewhat changed.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON THE PACIFIC.

## AN "EMPEROR" RECORD.

Since the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* left Yokohama for Vancouver on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at noon, several wireless messages have been sent back to Yokohama, reporting favourable weather conditions and the progress of the ship from day to day. The last message received is of exceptional interest, as it gives the distance of the *Empress of India*, as 1,500 miles from the northern land station. This Marconi message was sent at 11.20 p.m. on Saturday, the 6th inst., or four days and a half after departure from Yokohama, and was received at 1.45 a.m. on Sunday, the 7th inst. As the Canadian Pacific steamers take the shortest distance across the Pacific by the Great Circle Track, their route takes them close to the Aleutian Islands when half-way over. It is during this interval that the East and West-bound steamers cross and regularly interchange wireless messages. As an instance of the practical value of the wireless messages the *Japan Gazette* learns that a large shipper of valuable cargo by the *Empress of India* received cable instructions two days after the steamer had sailed to hasten the cargo forward by the Canadian Pacific fast train service from Vancouver. These instructions were at once passed on by wireless message to the *Empress of India* and within a few hours reply was received that the instructions were fully understood and would be carried out. The importance of facilities of this kind will no doubt continue to be appreciated by the shippers and consignees of valuable cargo, from the Orient, as well as by travellers by the well-known Canadian Pacific route.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

## LAST-NIGHT'S EVENTS.

When it had been announced that a benefit performance was to be tendered to the immortal "Bob," and that the grey-haired "Colonel" had decided to take an active part in the evening's entertainment, the numerous friends and acquaintances of the popular circus-proprietor confidently anticipated a veritable treat and, we are glad to say, their wish was fully realised last night, when the special performance came off. To add to the fun of the evening, the services of the Phillip Sisters and Messrs. Lewis and Marriott were secured, and these proved the success which they deserved to be.

In the course of the evening, the genial "Bob" appeared before the audience in various capacities. The "Colonel" commenced his arduous duties with a few preliminaries and before the audience had time to say "Jack Robinson," the "Colonel" jumped over the ring with the agility of a deer and took up a position near the entrance to the ring, so that none could grumble and everybody could hear. The "Colonel" then set to business and started a gaping audience by treating them to a comic song in a rich baritone voice in which he told them all about Jones and Brown and how to "do it." In spite of the "Colonel's" advanced years, his little ditty was rendered with a vim which was decidedly refreshing and which must have made the "Colonel" feel a boy again.

Later in the evening, the "Colonel" acted as referee in a sparring exhibition given by Bill Lewis and Kid Marriott, and his discharge of this duty was characterized by the impartiality and keen judgment (*sic*) of the professional.

As to the performance itself, the usual high standard of excellence was sustained and the several changes introduced were thoroughly appreciated.

To-night, an amateur riding contest limited to six entries takes place. For the information of our readers, we may state that the famous Bandmaster Bruce, after a prolonged absence of seventeen years, has returned, and will conduct the orchestra. The new clown-Hayes will make his first appearance to-night. The services of a number of new artists from Australia have also been secured, who arrived yesterday on board the s.s. *Changsha*. To-morrow night, a special performance will be given.

## OPIMUM IN CHINA.

## INCREASED IMPORT AT SWATOW.

Mr. P. F. Hauser, British Consul at Swatow, in his report on the trade for Swatow for 1900, supplies the following interesting information on Chinese opium:

"As a contribution to the opium question the following figures may be of interest. In 1903 the import of native drug was 79,599 lbs. In 1905 the import had risen to 403,816 lbs. and in 1906 to 433,466 lbs. In the following year when the anti-opium regulations began to be enforced the quantity imported fell to 245,466 lbs., but this year it has again risen to 307,467 lbs. Of this opium the bulk, 273,671 lbs. (increase of 47,867 lbs.) came from Swatow, 9,333 lbs. (increase of 5,467 lbs.) from Yunnan and 19,467 lbs. (increase of 3,867 lbs.) from Kiangsu. In addition to the import of the above opium from other parts of China it has to be borne in mind that opium of excellent quality, said to be nearly equal to Yunnan drug, is still being grown to a considerable extent in this district in spite of all official proclamations to the contrary. Thus, in the neighbourhood of Hwang-Kang, and the upper parts of the Jao-Ping district, the poppy is said to be cultivated all over the country, and twice as much as in former years. In a recent proclamation the Jao-Ping magistrate complains that all his previous proclamations have been disregarded by the people, and that orders to cease growing the poppy have been only nominally complied with. He goes on to say that he should by rights have the last planted crop rooted up and destroyed, but that in consideration of the poverty of the people and the expense already incurred by the various villagers throughout the district in planting the poppy, he will only call upon them to report the area under cultivation. As soon as the crop has been gathered in the ensuing spring all poppy cultivation is to be entirely discontinued in future, and cereals planted instead, under penalty of confiscation of the land. On the other hand, numerous cases have been reported from other districts where the penalty of confiscation has actually been enforced. It may, in fact, almost be said that where cultivation has been suppressed it is only because the opium produced is of poor quality and hardly worth growing in any case, whilst in the Jao-Ping district, the produce of which fetches a comparatively high price, it will probably be long before cultivation is entirely suppressed.

"The figures above given hardly bear out the statement that there has been a decrease in the local demand of at least 10 per cent. The explanation may possibly be found in the extensive smuggling trade in opium carried on from this port with Singapore and other Straits Settlements, and notably with Bangkok."

This Governor has ordered that the two existing Government mortuaries at West Point, Victoria, and Yaumati, Kowloon, respectively, be set apart for the reception of dead bodies for post mortem examinations and has appointed Dr. E. A. Shaw, R.N., and Dr. J. C. Thomson to be Medical Officers in Victoria, and Dr. W. W. Pearce and Dr. J. W. Hartley to be Medical Officers at Kowloon. Dr. W. W. Pearce and Dr. J. W. Hartley have also been appointed Medical Officers at Kowloon, for the purpose of instituting inquiries with a view to ascertaining the true cause of death of any person who has not been attended during his last illness by a registered Medical practitioner and of reporting thereon to the Head of the Sanitary Department or to a Registrar of Deaths.

## OPIMUM SMUGGLING.

## FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT MANILA.

Louis T. Grant, one of the defendants in the famous Grant-Kennedy smuggling case, this morning retracted some of his testimony previously given at the trial, and admitted under oath that he had been connected from the beginning with the attempt to smuggle into the port last July opium and cocaine which, according to expert testimony, was worth, in Manila, over P100,000, reports the *Manila Times* of 18th inst.

Grant, has not entirely recovered from the collapse which he suffered nine days ago and which confined him to his bed, but he was able this morning to talk intelligently and his testimony was taken at his rooms at the Nevada Hotel, whence the court adjourned at 11.30 this morning. The testimony was taken at his bedside.

Contrary to expectation, Judge Southworth, who is conducting the prosecution, will ask the court to impose the same sentence upon the two defendants, claiming that they are both guilty to the same degree. He will make no recommendation as to the sentence to be imposed.

The session of the court this morning was opened in the ante-room adjoining the bedroom of Louis T. Grant. The defence introduced translations of telegrams which had passed between Grant and Wm. Barker and Company, of Hongkong, the shippers of the contraband. This evidence was very damaging to Grant, as tending to refute his statement on the witness stand that he did not know of the shipment until after it arrived in Manila. The original messages were in cipher, but they were translated by the Western Union and A.B.C. codes. All refer to the preparation of the opium and cocaine for shipment to Manila.

The prosecuting attorney then stated that the defendant Grant was too ill to even leave his bed, and the court adjourned to his bedside, where his testimony was taken. The prosecuting attorney stated that the defendant desired to explain some of his former testimony and to withdraw some of his statements made previously at the trial.

Under oath, Grant said: "I stated the other day that I did not know anything about the shipment of opium and cocaine from Hongkong. This is partly true and partly not true. The truth is that both Kennedy and myself knew of the shipment and we fixed up the thing between us. We both knew it was coming through by a prior arrangement for its preparation and shipment to Manila."

"There were also some telegrams passed between ourselves and Wm. Barker and Co. at Hongkong. These were all sent by me after consulting with Kennedy—I always consulted with him beforehand when the telegrams were sent."

Mr. Southworth: "I will ask you to state when you gave the first information that you knew of this opium being prepared for shipment to Manila, either in your counsel or to the prosecuting attorney."

Grant: "About three days ago. I told both my counsel and the prosecuting attorney the truth about the shipment."

Mr. Southworth: "Did you tell us before or after testifying in this case?"

Grant: "After."

The testimony was objected to by Judge Waite, Kennedy's counsel, on the ground of incompetency. He said: "I move that all of this testimony which the defendant Grant has just given be stricken from the record, on the ground that his evidence cannot be accepted against his co-defendant. The ruling of the court was reserved."

The court then adjourned to the court-house, for a hearing of the arguments. Judge Waite said that he recognized the right of the prosecution to open the argument and to close it, but that he should like to be informed as to the position of the prosecution with reference to the two defendants. Judge Southworth said: "The contention of the prosecution in this case is that the defendant Grant went to Hongkong on or about June 15 of this year, to buy a boiler for the Philippine Gold-Dredging Company, and that while there he simply bought the boiler and the legitimate fixtures for the same, such as fire bricks, fire clay, etc., and that after returning to Manila he and Kennedy entered into an agreement to have opium shipped to Manila in tubes and other pieces of machinery; and that he arranged with a party or parties in Hongkong to prepare and ship the opium, acting in conjunction and collusion with the defendant Kennedy, whose letters introduced here and his own testimony on the witness stand corroborate Grant's testimony as to his participation in the offence."

"The contention is that Kennedy and Grant are equally guilty in the illegal importation. They are co-conspirators. Grant acted for Kennedy and Kennedy acted for Grant throughout the deal which was formed and existed for the purpose of delivering opium to Manila; that there was an effort on the part of Grant to deliver the opium in Manila in accordance with a prior arrangement made with Kennedy and both are equally guilty. That is the position of the prosecution."

Mr. O'Brien, for the defence, outlined, briefly, the contention of the defence. He admitted that there had been a prior arrangement between Kennedy and Grant to bring the opium into Manila, but the deal was to have been engineered by Grant, and that Kennedy was merely to buy a certain quantity of the opium when it was delivered to him at Manila. He said that Kennedy had nothing to do with the arrangements for the shipment, and that on the contrary he had sent definite instructions to Hongkong not to pay anything on account of the shipment; that Kennedy was to buy only four of the tubes, and not eight, and that for this he had arranged to pay P8,800 when delivered safely to him. He said that his client had nothing to do with the actual importation of the drug. Continuing, he said:

"The customs regulations define the crime of illegal importation, and we do not have to go

to any law books to find out what importation consists of. Kennedy is here charged with the importation of opium, and we insist that he had nothing to do with the importation itself; he did not own it, nor did he advance any money for its purchase or make any arrangements for its shipment. The defence has blindly gone into the bank and into the office of the cable company, trying to get information that would throw light on this case. Everything that we have found corroborates the testimony of Kennedy on the witness stand."

The following are translations of the cablegrams which passed between Grant and Wm. Barker and Company, and which were introduced in evidence this morning:

From Grant to Barker dated Manila, June 28: "In reply to your letter of twenty-first, what is the total cost of brackets? How much do they hold?"

From Grant to Barker, dated Manila, July 6: "Consider price extravagant. Price here is seven-tenths ounce. Cannot offer more than ten. Will take the lot at this price. Will be able to use. Prepare."

From Grant to Barker, dated Manila July 7: "Take the entire lot at this price. Have forwarded draft for approximate amount."

Grant to Barker, dated Manila July 15: "Prepare coverings. Ship July 20. Draw with documents attached for value coverings on the international. Turn over to Castro to buy for my account and risk two thousand. Advise by telegraph if all above will be done or not. Also, how many pounds coverings contain."

Grant to Barker, dated Manila, August 2: "Custom house authorities have sent agent in order to make investigation. Keep quiet. If any question should arise as to shipment, shift, columns, which were made to order for Chinese agent of Francisco. It is reported that correspondence has been seized at that end. Advise by telegraph what has happened."

From Barker to Grant, dated Hongkong, July 27: "Items not yours shipped by Lanching consigned to Francisco as per our letter of advice. Not yet had time to make thorough search. Astonished news."

## MR. CRANE'S RECALL.

## OFFICIAL STORY OF MINISTER'S INDISCRETION.

Chicago, Oct. 17.

Mr. Knox, U.S. Secretary of State, has published an official statement relating to the dismissal of Mr. Crane, Minister to China. The statement is to the following effect:—"In accordance with custom, the Department of State has instituted investigations into the Manchurian Agreements recently signed between Japan and China in order to ascertain that the contents of the Agreements were not prejudicial to the interests of the United States or in conflict with the 'open door' and 'equal opportunity' principle. These investigations have not yet been concluded. Mr. Crane, who called at the Department of State, was duly informed that the investigations were in progress. Without consulting the authorities of the Department and forgetting that he was himself an official connected with the Department of State, Mr. Crane published a statement in a newspaper to the effect that the U. S. Government was making preparations to lodge a protest against certain provisions of the Sino-Japanese Agreement, and that the presentation of the protest was now only awaiting his (Mr. Crane's) arrival at his post as an official who was to negotiate the matter. This statement was almost simultaneously published in the Press of the Western States of America and in the Japanese Press. Thereupon the Department of State recalled Mr. Crane to Washington. On the 10th instant Mr. Knox met Mr. Crane and requested an explanation. Mr. Crane admitted that he had made the statement to a journalist and that it had been published by the Press and intimidated his willingness to resign his post. Mr. Knox thereupon deemed it necessary to accept Mr. Crane's resignation."

New York, October 17th.

The resignation of Mr. Crane, U.S. Minister to China, will, it is thought, cause a collision between President Taft and Secretary Knox, as by the action taken by the State Department the policy of the United States regarding China has been exposed.

Mr. Crane resents the action taken by Mr. Knox. He furthermore says that he sent in his resignation before Mr. Knox advised him to do so.

Mr. Crane has addressed a memorial to President Taft pointing out that he acted under the latter's directions, but that the Secretary of State strongly opposed his action, with the result that he felt compelled to resign. The Department of State might think the course taken justifiable, but from a personal point of view he was not satisfied with the treatment meted out to him. In view of the condition under which he had accepted the office, he had not supposed that such treatment would be likely to be experienced. He thanked the President for the kindness received from him, and at the same time submitted all the questions to his judgment.

In an interview Mr. Crane declared that it was the State Department which was exposing the secret which he is blamed for publishing. President Taft had instructed him to endeavour to maintain the enthusiasm of the American people on the question of China, and he had done nothing more than carry out the instructions he had received—*Japan Chronicle*.

It is the intention of the Governor to make an order, on the 23rd day of April, 1910, directing the removal of all graves in Mount Caroline Cemetery which are within the areas coloured blue on a plan of the said cemetery, which may be seen during office hours at the offices of the Sanitary Department, Balaconfield, in the City of Victoria. Such order will be made for the purpose of erecting a public work, namely, the proper laying out of such areas, in terraces, for future burials.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## LOST.

SOME KEYS on a CHAIN. Small reward to finder.

J. S. B.

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1900. [731]

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held on the Volunteer Parade Ground TO-NIGHT, October 23rd, at 9.15 P.M. in aid of the funds of the Diocesan Girls' Orphanage.

Admission.....\$1.  
Tickets to be obtained at Volunteer Head Quarters or from Members of the Committees of the Orphanage and Ladies' Benevolent Society.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1900. [697]

## MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Under the Patronage of  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FETE, promoted by the above, will be held (by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers, Hongkong Volunteer Corps) on the Volunteer Parade Ground, on SATURDAY, October 30th, from 2.30 to 7 P.M.

Many Novelties suitable for Christmas presents.

4 P.M.—Variety Entertainment (arranged by Miss Ella Rowe).

6.15—Play "A Pair of Lunatics" (Cast: Mrs. Worthington and Captain Baird, The Buffs).

If wet, the Bazaar will be held in the Volunteer Head Quarters.

Proceeds to be divided amongst various local charities for children; and the Hongkong Cot in the M. C. L. Home at Ottershaw, Surrey.

## NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1900. [721]

## Intimations.

We have received a new shipment of extra choice

## ENGLISH BACON

75 cents per lb.

THE  
DAIRY FARM CO.,  
LIMITED

Hongkong, 19th October, 1900. [580]

**ASAHI**  
BEER  
**SAPPORO**  
BEER  
TO BE OBTAINED  
FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

## HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

Location of our Tents:—

TRAMWAY TERMINUS, KENNEDY TOWN.

LAST 4 NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!  
FIRST AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST

(LIMITED TO SIX ENTRIES).

A Handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet, three times round the Arena, aided by the mechanic.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!  
NEW ARTISTES: DIUK HAYES.

AUSTRALIA'S RENOWNED TALKING and KNOCKABOUT CLOWN.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, SUNDAY.  
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1900.

THE SENSATIONAL NIGHT.

A well-known Local Gentleman will enter the DEN and drive TWO FULLY GROWN TIGERS HARNESSSED TO A CHARIOT.

## SPECIAL MATINEE

And Absolutely the Last of the Season

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 26TH.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

NOTICE—Special Trains running before and after performance.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.

Proprietress.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1900.

COOL BOB LOVE.

Sole Manager.

B. ALTON.

Advance Representative.

[684]

## DR. MACKENZIE'S INVALID STOUT.

ANALYSIS OF TWO SAMPLES OF THE STOUT BY THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST ON THE 8th OCTOBER, 1900.

100 Fluid parts of the samples contain:—

	A	B
Solid Matter	5.00	4.97
Free Acid as Acetic	.21	.21
Ash	.81	.81
Percentage of Alcohol	5.85	5.50
Specific Gravity at 15.6°C	1.009	1.009
Arsenic	Absent	Absent

The Government Analyst certified that the results showed that the Samples were both good and sound.

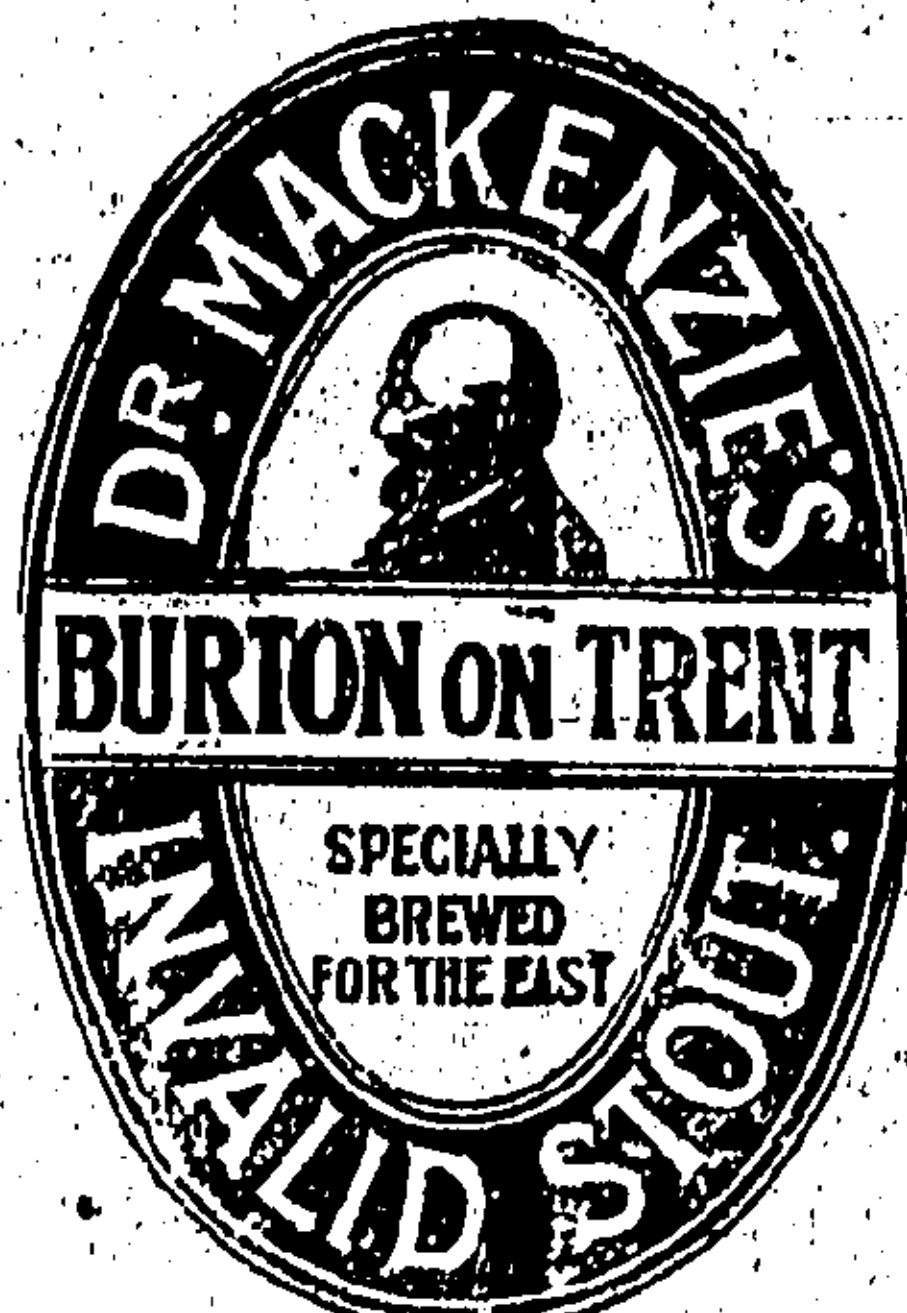
Per Dozen Quarts	\$4.65
" Pints	2.60
" Splits	1.75

Sole Agents—

H. PRICE & CO., LD.,  
WINE MERCHANTS,  
15, Queen's Road.

Telephone No. 155.

(Hongkong, 21st October, 1900)





## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of  
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.  
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B.  
(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.

"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, NOV. 6TH.

"MONTEAGLE" SUNDAY, NOV. 21ST.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, DEC. 4TH.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JAN. 16TH.

From St. John.

"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 3RD.

"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 31ST.

"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 28TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of India" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... 45.

Via New York ..... 45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. W. GRADY, G.K., General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	YUNTSANG	MONDAY, 25th Oct., 3 P.M.
HONGKONG	HOPKANG	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., 11 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHOPKANG	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN, W'HAWEI & CHEFOO	CHOPKANG	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KUBE	FOOKSANG	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & MOJI	FOOKSANG	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS)

The steamers *Katsang*, *Hongkong* and *Fookkang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe, there will be a 10 days' stay in Japan. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried on board for First-class Passengers, and are fitted with superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted with Electric Light throughout.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Vanuatu, Port, Chafon, Tientsin & Newchwang. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lahad, Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,

Telephone No. 61.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	24th Oct., Daylight.
AMOI & CHINKIANG	"KANU"	24th Oct., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"KANU"	24th Oct., 3 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"YUNFAN"	24th Oct., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"KWEIYANG"	24th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINCHUA"	24th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINCHUA"	24th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	2nd Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	4th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"CHANGSHA"	5th Nov., 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

## SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chowan*, *Lintan*, *Chinkiang*) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land-passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

## CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
APDI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 30th Oct., at Noon.
LAURO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 6th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, SALINA CRUZ and MANZANILLO (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ..... 6,000 tons gross ..... Sails 16th Oct., 1909, at Noon.  
S.S. MANSHU MARU ..... 5,000 " ..... " 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.  
S.S. AMERICA MARU ..... 6,000 " ..... " 5th Feb., 1910, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO-KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans-Pacific service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. K. Hutchingson	4,410	SATURDAY, 6th Nov., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI, SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJI MARU" H. Murayama	MONDAY, 25th Oct., at 5 P.M.
ANPING Via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Captain T. Sugi	WEDNESDAY, 27th Oct., at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	HAKATA MARU, Capt. J. Dring, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 27th Oct., at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.O. & SEATTLE, Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU, Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 10th Dec., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.
YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Shino, Tons 5000	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Shino, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.
NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
MOVORI MARU, Capt. J. O. Richards, Tons 4000	MOVORI MARU, Capt. J. O. Richards, Tons 4000	FRIDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.
NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., at Noon.
BINGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 6500	BINGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 6500	SATURDAY, 30th Oct., at Daylight.
KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	SATURDAY, 20th Nov., at Daylight.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne, Tons 6000	MONDAY, 15th Oct., 5 P.M.

† Cargo only.

† Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—

## EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUERZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Kitano Maru ..... (Capt. F. R. Cors) ..... About Wednesday, 17th November.

Hirano Maru ..... (Capt. H. Fraser) ..... About Wednesday, 15th December.

Kamo Maru ..... (Capt. F. L. Sommer) ..... About Wednesday, 12th Jan., 1910.

Mishima Maru ..... (Capt. A. R. Mosko) ..... About Wednesday, 9th Feb., 1910.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chamber Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America, and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VANCOUVER, B.O., TACOMA & SEATTLE

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
Kumera	6,252	J. Mathie	18th Nov.
Americ	4,353	Boyd	16th Dec.
Superio	6,252	S. Shotton	13th Jan.
Ocean	4,957	F. W. Davies	10th Feb.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

1111 Buildings.

Leave Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above on or about 23rd inst.

This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers.

FARE TO LONDON ..... £35.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1909.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "GHAZEE" ..... About 13th Nov.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU,

CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-haul service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL OLRV"

Captain Privat.

For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ..... Capt. H. W. WALSH

"KWONG SAI" ..... Capt. M. S. GROVE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for fifteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ..... \$4.

Meals ..... \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.





## VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

# BLISS FOOD

Benger's Food is sold in tins, by all Chemists, etc., everywhere.

**BENGER'S**

**FOOD**



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. L. S. KADDOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

NAME	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATION
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100,000	\$125	\$125	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,007,819	Interim of £1 for account 1909 @ ex 1/91 = \$12.72	\$995 sales London £91.167
National Bank of China, Limited	70,985	£7	£6	£4,000 \$40,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	none	\$14 for 1907	\$172½ sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	Tls. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,464,971	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	\$847½ sa. and b.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$7,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	\$23½
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7% \$114 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8% \$380 sellers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	£7,000 \$70,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	\$8½ sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Nil.	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	7% \$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$21,790	Interim of \$1½ for account 1909	7½% \$31 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£13,755	6½ for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	\$60
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£13,755	Final of 2½ for 1908 and interim of 1½ for a/c 1909	7½% \$60
Mail Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£68,817	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4% \$146
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,121	\$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3½% \$146
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3½% \$146½ buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$25,893	\$3 for 1897	\$23
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,773	Tls. 3½ for year ending 31.12.08	Tls. 335 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.1.09	7% Tls. 20½ buyers
Robt. Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. £4,191	No. 12 of 1/6 = 48 cents	\$8 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$9,102	None	\$64 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$345,162	Interim of \$1½ for account 1909	12½% \$55 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,16	Final of Tls. 2½ for year ending 30.4.09	6½% Tls. 75½ buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6½% Tls. 140 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.2.09	5½% Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,183	\$15	\$15	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	\$72½ buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$648,073	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	\$72½
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$26,475	Interim of 3½ for account 1909	6½% \$104 buyers
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$23,772	60 cents for 1908	6½% \$91 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$278	\$1½ for 1908	5% \$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 147,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6½% Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8½% \$41 buyers
COTTON MILLS.							
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 8,800	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	5½% Tls. 148½ sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$20	\$20	Tls. 45,253	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6% \$6 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,750,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	Tls. 87
Loo-hung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	Tls. 111
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 11,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	Tls. 460
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12½	12½	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£648	15% per share for 1908	9% \$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$15	\$15	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Nil.	\$1.10 for 1908	\$13 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$61,131	50 cents for year ended 2.2.06	\$13 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,407	80 cents for 1908	8½% \$9½ sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7½	\$6	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$48	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7½% \$16½ ex div. b.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$9,755	Interim of 3½ cents for account 1909	10% \$7½ sellers
H. P. & Co., Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$5,000	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8% \$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6% \$20
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$9,616	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10% \$180 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$6,790	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8½% \$23 buyers
Maaschappel tot Mijne Bosch-on Landbouwen	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 5,750	Tls. 110,012	Third quarterly of Tls. 1½ for account 1909	7% Tls. 500 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	85,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,304	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6% \$13½
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,304	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6% \$13½
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. 12,640	None	3% \$9
Shanghai-Samsan Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,820	Tls. 5,150	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4½% Tls. 108 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	60,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$56,602	None	\$23½ buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$226	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	\$5½
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.05	5% \$10½ sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6½% \$12½ buyers
Watson, (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6½% \$8 sellers
William Powell, Limited	11,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$71	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	3/6	2/6	none	none	Interim of 12½% for account 1909	14½% buyers
Balgonville Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$1	\$10	\$7,400	\$11,205	25% for year ending 31.3.09	\$69 sellers
Camfield Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$1	\$1	none	none	None	\$7½ sellers
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co.	110,000	\$1	\$1	none	\$2,220	Final 9% making 12½% for 1909	75½ buyers
Golconda Malay Rubber Co.	80,000	\$1	\$1	none	none	None	\$4½ buyers
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co., (fully paid)	181,451	\$1	\$1	none	none	15% for year ending 31.12.08	\$67½ sellers
do. do. (Contributory)	123,546	\$1	\$1	none	none	None	nominal
Kamuning (Para) Rubber Co. & Co.	950,000	2/6	1/6	none	none	None	\$19 sellers
do. do. A Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. do. B Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	105,000	\$1	\$1	none	none	None	nominal
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	10,000	\$1	\$1	none	1,830	5% for year ending 30.6.08	74½ buyers
do. do. (9% pref.)	10,000	\$1	\$1	none	none	Interim of 30% = 94 for account 1909	nominal
Ragula Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	\$10	\$10	none	none	5% for year ending 30.6.08	\$28½ buyers
do. do. (5% pref.)	2,500	\$10	\$10	none	\$6,722	Interim of 30% = 94 for account 1909	nominal
Leopold Rubber Estates Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	5% for year ending 31.12.08	\$28½ buyers
Sagga Rubber Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	None	nominal
Sandycroft Rubber Company	20,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	None	\$35½ buyers
Selberg Rubber Company, Limited	1,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,275	Interim of 30% for 1909	\$720 buyers
Shelford Rubber Estate Limited	80,000	\$1	\$1	none	none	None	20½ buyers
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited	25,000	\$1	\$1	none	\$236	3% for 1908	16 sellers
Sungei Choh Rubber Estate Company, Limited	45,000	\$100	\$100	none	none	None	\$320 sellers
Sungei Kapar Rubber Company	110,000	\$1	\$1	none	\$448	None	37½ buyers

Printed and Published by JOSEPH KADDOORIE for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, The Union Bank, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

## Intimation.

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SIEMSEN &amp; CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equaled. It is a blood purifier, a blood tonic, and a blood builder. It cures all cases of poor blood, impurity, and other imperfections of the blood from whatever cause arising. No coarser is it imbued into the system than it penetrates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofula, and glandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, givings or deranging neck, improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1908.

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STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.



# The Hongkong Telegraph

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(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8015

號十初月九年元統宣

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

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with the consequent result of an appearance before the magistrate next morning and a fine. Jones wants this suppressed in the day's police news, but is quite willing to read about Brown's little police court episode. In point of fact, neither Jones nor Brown ought to be considered at all, because part of the punishment of high spirits over-night is not only a bad head in the morning but a facial proclamation to the world of the now shameful fact. Publication in the newspaper of a misdemeanour is part of the punishment; it may be the greater part, and the journalist has no more right to consider the feelings of the guilty than has the judge on the Bench. If he does agree to suppress one conviction, there immediately crop up a score of others, to claim the same treatment and what may be a perfectly honest exercise of discretion is put down to favouritism, if something more venial is not suggested. Even in such a small matter, it is not at all certain that silence is for the public good. In larger matters the question becomes more momentous. Leaving out those cases in which the evidence is such as to be an offence to public decency—which again is a decision which can be readily cavilled at as in many divorce cases for instance—one comes to sedition, blasphemy, political murder, anarchy, and cases in which half-witted persons commit horrible crimes for the sake of notoriety. The reference is obviously to the Wyllie murder case, when a muddle-headed Indian brought the sentence of capital punishment on his head. It was argued in this case that full publicity of a carefully prepared inflammatory speech might stir the blood of thousands of his native fellow creatures, and inspire them to a like deed of wicked and useless violence. It was seriously proposed that the editors of newspapers should impose on themselves a voluntary censorship to prevent the publication of seditious or revolutionary speeches, disloyal sentiments, incitements to murder, and such like. The programme of a Press League of silence at first sight looks an attractive one; self-imposed, it avoids all appearance of muzzling the press; if agreed to by a majority of the responsible newspapers, it would largely but not entirely prevent the dissemination of mischievous statements. On reflection, however, it becomes less attractive. For perfectly simple reasons the British Courts of Law are thrown open to the public, the sole exceptions being the children's courts, and those divorce suits especially directed to be heard in camera. That of itself is a strong precedent in favour of publicity. In the second place, the Press League of Silence will fail if any proportion of the Press, good or bad, refuse to conform to its self-imposed obligation, and may be made to fail entirely if any of the same class as the accused choose to start a paper, however ephemeral, or even to issue an account of the trial in pamphlet form. The proportion of people likely to be affected to evil by publication in a newspaper is small. The number that will be excited to horror and hatred of the pernicious doctrine is probably much larger. Still another reason for not observing silence is that sooner or later the journalist's conscience would be shackled. He might from exclusive knowledge or deep conviction find himself bound by the conspiracy of silence to espouse a wrong cause or to neglect standing up for the right. In fact the test of right and wrong can only be applied publicly and in the court of public opinion. We agree, therefore that the dangers of attempting to suppress news are generally greater than those which follow from publicity. The general experience of the police, even out here, we think goes to prove that. It may be on occasions the premature publication of a paragraph has warned the offender that the police are on his track, but in very many other instances the newspaper has given the police a hint, very amenable to doubt, which has led the professional detective of crime the more easily to fulfil his duty. We would not for a moment support those journals that make a point of posing as amateur detectives in the persons of their special correspondents, usurping the function that is the duty of the police. But the journalist who goes about his daily work discreetly will seldom find it necessary to suppress what it is his business to find out. In the words of Delane, the famous editor of the Times, "the business of the journalist is publicity."

### THE DOWNFALL OF A BRITISHER.

(18th October)

After a trial extending over the better part of a week, the former chief accountant of the Canton-Kowloon railway (Chinese section) has been found guilty of converting to his own use certain sums of money which belonged to the railway, and he has been sentenced to a term of two years in gaol. One could not but remark the unusual amount of interest evinced in this case, due possibly to the reputation and character of the man and to the fact that he was a Britisher in the employment of the Chinese Government. It is fortunately uncommon for people of the British race to betray the trust reposed in them as heads of departments, especially when that trust is so supreme as was given to Butler Wright, but the event does happen occasionally and when it does the fall of the individual is correspondingly great. What two years in Hongkong prison means to a man like Butler Wright, accustomed to enjoy the luxuries of the Orient and the attentions of a bodyguard of servants it is painful to contemplate. Even in the case of a young man such a punishment has a harrowing effect, but when the prisoner has passed the prime of life the portals of the cell must savour of the entrance to the grave. We do not suggest that the punishment

exceeded the crime, or that the prosecution was unduly vindictive, but there are certain aspects of the evidence which seem to indicate that the prisoner was perfectly innocent of conscious wrongdoing or intentional crime. As an expert accountant, with what were in the circumstances immense sums at his unlimited control, and being necessarily familiar with the methods of financial manipulation, he transferred, in perfect good faith and in all honesty of purpose, sums of money from one account to another with the object of, as he doubtless thought, legitimately increasing his own income. The same thing is done on a smaller scale in Hongkong every day. A shroff, we will say, receives a note issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in payment of a \$5 debt. He immediately proceeds to change it for a Chinese note with which he pays his employer, but in the meantime his little transaction has netted him anything between 30 and 60 cents; which is probably more than his salary per diem. If that shroff were told that he was a thief he would be astounded and indignant, and yet there is little to choose between him and the fallen accountant who went behind the bars on Saturday night. We cannot conceive that the late chief accountant understood the peril in which he was placing himself, otherwise he would have handled the money entrusted to his charge in an entirely different way. He would not have gone into transactions in silk and lived like a prince on something like \$300 a month—for it was specially agreed that four-fifths of his salary, that is to say \$40 out of the \$50 he was due to receive every month, should be paid in London, and his principals knew all about that arrangement. What they thought about his manner of living we have not the slightest idea, but they must surely have envied the man who could make a couple of hundred dollars look like a thousand and still keep out of debt. The curious part of the business is that nobody seems to suspect him of dabbling in exchange or having commercial leanings. If it had not been for that pass-book he might have been still in the full operation of his financial dealings, and so far as we can see he usually stood to win for he had all the cards in his hand. What we do not understand yet is how the envelope containing Butler Wright's private pass-book came to be opened. There must have been some arrangement whereby a subordinate could open a superior's private letters and hand the contents over to somebody else. For ourselves we should not fancy the idea of giving anybody such power and we believe that feeling is generally entertained. But we are not inclined to reopen what is probably the closing chapter in a wrecked career. From the very beginning we regretted the decision which refused the application for a change of venue of trial, not because we doubted the impartiality of the jurors on the Canton list, but simply because one wishes to see a prisoner get all the best of the chances for his ultimate success. If it had been possible to try the case in Hongkong even that would have been preferable to having it tried in the place where he had once ruffled it with the best, been on terms of intimacy with the meagre European population, and generally held his own as a taipan in a small way. But apparently Hongkong as the venue was out of the question and Shanghai was refused. There might have been another way, and that was to select a jury from the Hongkong list, but of course that would be deemed impracticable on the face of it, although many would have jumped at the chance of a week's sojourn in Canton. In any case, it was a tactical blunder we think to suggest that the prisoner feared for his freedom if tried in Canton. If we were to face a tribunal of our peers we should prefer them to be enemies rather than friends for this reason that an enemy will, in nine cases out of ten, lean towards leniency, whereas a friend because of his friendship and his oath to be just is apt to swerve to severity lest it be said that his impartiality had been undermined by his feelings. But it is flat and unprofitable to consider these things now, for Butler Wright has begun to suffer the bodily pains and mental anguish which afflict the prisoner who has not become hardened by repeated terms of incarceration. Nor do we intend to moralise on the subject. We only wonder if this unfortunate case will prove a warning to those who beguile in a position of trust or are inclined to develop the "get rich quick" habit, by the use of money which does not belong to them. If it saves one man from perdition and disgrace then all we have to say is that the Butler Wright case has not been in vain.

### WHEN TYPHOONS OCCUR.

(19th October.)

In the midst of a typhoon, it will not be out of the way to remark upon some observations made by the Hydrographic Office in Washington as to the causes, effects, and means to gauge results of cyclones (they do not call them typhoons there) as far as the mercantile marine is concerned. Most mercantile men will understand without being told the symptoms and condition of those whose physical geography has gone astray we quote. Not, it should be remembered, because we doubt the intelligence of anybody, but because the Hydrographic Office thinks it fit to give the information anew. Winds are produced by differences in atmospheric pressure in adjacent localities. These pressure differences are due principally to differences in temperature. In general, air, like water or any other fluid, if uncon-

strained, will flow from a region of higher pressure toward one of lower pressure. It is this property, modified by the rotation of the earth and various local influences, which causes the periodical winds of the world and also the great cyclonic storms which rise in the tropics. The earth is surrounded by an envelope or sea of air variously estimated at from 50 to 200 miles in depth. This sea of air partakes of the movement of the earth and is also influenced so as to cause atmospheric tides somewhat similar to the tides which occur in the oceans. The effect of these tides is shown in the diurnal movement of the barometer. This movement is very marked and regular in the tropics, becoming less so in higher latitudes. There are two periods each day of high barometer, occurring about 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and two corresponding periods of low barometer at 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. From 4 to 10, morning and evening, the barometer is rising; from 10 to 4, day or night, it falls. The range of the diurnal oscillation is greatest at the equator, where it amounts to one-tenth (0.10) of an inch. Any marked disturbance of the regularity of this movement of the mercury will, in the tropics, indicate a change of weather. In higher latitudes, where the diurnal movement is not so marked and local influences may predominate, the barometer is not so sure a guide. In summer, in middle latitudes, the diurnal movement is more marked than in winter. In addition to the diurnal oscillation the barometer has other regular variations, but as these extend over long periods of time they are of theoretical rather than practical value to the mariner. The tropical cyclonic storm of the North Atlantic is known under the name "West India hurricane" from the region where its effects are most frequently experienced. In the North Pacific, the Philippine Islands are located directly in the path of the cyclone storms which occur there. They appear to originate at sea somewhere in the neighbourhood of Guam and usually cross the Philippine north of latitude 10° N. before recurring to the northward. In the South Pacific, the details of cyclonic storms are not so well known, due to the scarcity of observing stations in those waters. Samoa, Fiji, and the Tonga Islands are, however, directly in the path of the majority of these storms. The storms of the Indian Ocean have several peculiarities which distinguish them from other cyclonic storms and appear to occur with the greatest frequency in the neighbourhood of Madagascar. One of the earliest indications of the approach of a tropical storm is the appearance of the sky and general clearness of the atmosphere. Tropical cyclonic storms are almost invariably preceded by a day of unusual clearness, when distant objects not usually visible stand out with great distinctness. The temperature at such times is more than usually oppressive. This is frequently accompanied by an unusually high barometer. Later it may be followed by a restless oscillating or pumping of the mercury caused by the disturbed condition of the atmosphere. Then the sky becomes overcast and remains so, at first with a delicate cirrus haze, which shows no disposition to clear away at sunset, but which later becomes gradually more and more dense until the dark mass of the true hurricane cloud appears upon the horizon. From the main body of this cloud portions are detached from time to time and drift across the sky, their progress marked by squalls of rain and wind of increasing force. Rain, indeed, forms one of the most prominent features of the storm. In the outer portions it is fine and mist-like, with occasional showers, these latter increasing in frequency and in copiousness. In the neighbourhood of the centre it falls in torrents. The rain area extends further in advance of the storm than in the rear. We have had all these evidences today. The mist-like rain, the sporadic rain, and the heavy rain. We leave it to others to discover the meaning of all these things.

### CHINESE IMPERIAL NAVAL COMMISSION.

(20th October.)

Id view of the presence in our midst of a Prince of the Blood, it will not be out of the way to consider what a Northern contemporary, the Shanghai Times, has to say about the recently-appointed Commission for the study of naval matters in Europe with a view to adopting the most practical method for the reorganisation of the Chinese Navy. The subject of a Navy for the Middle Kingdom is of perennial interest to all intelligent Far Easterners and therefore any pertinent remarks with regard to the question will be read with avidity by the student of the rise of nations. It is all very well for cynics to cavil at the slow-going methods of the power behind the Throne, but it must be remembered that Rome was not built in a day and that Britain's all-powerful Navy, composed as it is of "hearts of oak," was built gradually through the centuries, and the sea-walls which once were England's glory have now been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things by the periodical turn-out of death-dealing Dreadnoughts, and this is inclined to wonder if this anxiety on the part of the Great Powers to vie with one another in the matter of building Dreadnoughts is in preparation of a twentieth-century Armageddon. And one is tempted to ask: Where is China to come in? Who can say that she may not surprise the world one day with newly-acquired power, which, if used in the wrong direction, may prove a menace to the world? According to the Shanghai Times, the prince is a young man of intelligence and quick perception, and being a brother of the Prince Regent,

and uncle of the reigning Emperor, he is in a position to be of great service to his country in the future. We presume that it is too much to have desired that, instead of being at the head of the new Naval Commission, His Highness could have gone under the orders of a Senior Officer, like Admiral Sah, and have learned as a cadet and naval officer himself the discipline, and duty of service in a foreign navy. This practice is adopted among the Princes of Europe, but as compared with the conditions prevailing in China ten years ago, it is decidedly encouraging to find that the young Manchu Princes are interesting themselves sufficiently in the affairs of their country to be willing to go abroad for the express purpose of acquiring knowledge. It is to be hoped that the Commission will not allow itself to be so swamped with entertainments and functions that it will have little time for careful and patient investigation of naval matters. Not only in the Government circles of Europe and America will His Highness and suite be welcomed, but there will be much rivalry among shipbuilding firms to outdo themselves in courtesies which they will expect contracts to be exchanged. There can be little doubt that the suite which accompanies His Highness will be well able to assist him in avoiding such embarrassments. If the Commission is careful in the expenditure of the funds committed to its hands, and makes a thorough study of naval matters abroad, it will deserve well of its country, even though the plans which it may formulate may be long delayed in execution.

### CONCERNING THE ESTIMATES.

(22nd October.)

It is to be presumed that after the tremendous spate of talk which deluged yesterday's proceedings at the Legislative Council all those who have exhibited concern regarding the Estimates for next year's revenue and expenditure are happy and content to retire into their modest shells for another period of somnolence. Not that the debaters accomplished very much, but then no unofficial member does expect to set the harbour on fire; what they proved was that the Colony is served by several strenuous gentlemen who have the best interests of the land of their adoption at heart, gentlemen who are not afraid to speak out plump and plain when they are at variance with the Government. The unfortunate thing is that it requires such an enormous amount of pounding to drive unofficial views into the heads of the officials that it is seldom immediate results become perceptible. One of the features of a debate on the Appropriation Bill is the latitude allowed members in their reference to the Colony's affairs. It is possible to deal with any subject on earth without being called to order, for the simple reason that the dialectician can submit apparently cogent arguments to prove that he is not wandering outside the question at issue. Yet it cannot be said yesterday that the unofficial members took undue advantage of such privileges as were allowed them. The effect, however, of bringing in a great variety of subjects was shown by the difficulty experienced by His Excellency the Governor to give adequate attention to each in proportion to its merits when it came to wind up the debate. One fact is beyond dispute: the Budget may not be exactly a popular one, but it is not regarded as unsatisfactory. It is deemed the best that the Government could have produced in the circumstances. While it is not flawless, it abounds in examples of the Government's sincere endeavour to meet the exigencies of an exceptional situation. Each and all of the unofficial members had something to say, but there was little that was new in the speeches. The fact is that all the principal questions have been flogged to death. We know to a nicety what each individual member thinks of the military contribution, the subsidiary coinage question, the promise of "substantial" compensation by the Imperial Government for the loss in revenue resulting from the closing of the opium divans and the anticipated restrictions on the opium traffic, the collection of liquor duties, the expenditure on public works, the cost of the railway and all the other matters which have cropped up since the present Governor came into power or were handed down to His Excellency by his predecessor. We are so well acquainted with the views of members that those of us in this compact community who give attention to local politics can almost repeat the pet phrases of the advocates or opponents of the several measures and methods proposed, adopted or in course of incubation. No wonder, then, that Mr. Murray Stewart thought it wise for a moment to ride his favourite hobby and refer affectionately to that ancient curiosity the Clock Tower. We fancy that while he was eulogising that monumental travesty of architectural beauty he kept his tongue in his cheek and really enjoyed himself in the role of Philistine. The humour of it was to be found in the imitatively serious way in which he tackled a subject which is usually caricatured or lampooned. It is unfortunate that the Colonial Secretary was not in his happiest Irish vein when it became his duty to reply, but, perhaps, he felt that it would be ungenerous to detract from the fun of the fair—and so we got a marvellously lifelike imitation of the bureaucratic style. Mr. Stewart had a fling at irresponsible writers in the press, which was neither ill-advised nor unwarranted, seeing that he has been made the victim of an attack by some anonymous correspondent, "baiting from Cottonopolis." But while we have no reason to disagree with the views of

Mr. Stewart on this subject, we are surprised to find that he should allow himself to be annoyed by any suggestion emanating from some mysterious quarter, that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are animated by considerations of self-interest when they come to deal with fiscal questions affecting the Colony. No sensible man either in Hongkong or in the United Kingdom would give the slightest heed to such a base insinuation. It is one of the cardinal beliefs entertained by all right-thinking people that the motives of our legislators are as pure as the driven snow, and nothing has happened in Hongkong to lead anyone to think otherwise. Mr. Stewart may rest assured that he and his colleagues rest under no imputation so far as those qualified to judge are concerned, and those whose minds are filled with germs of jealousy and prejudice are not worth a second's consideration. His Excellency the Governor also spoke on this topic, and related how the Government, was at all times willing to give the real facts to the members of the press when these were desired. We grant that to be the case, but if the press were to bombard the Government with questions whenever facts had to be ascertained we are inclined to fancy that the newspapers would in time become the medium of disseminating nothing but official facts—which would be bad for the Colony—and for the Government. On the subject of opium, members had, as a rule, arrived at the conclusion that when indulgence in the so-called vice was prohibited, absolutely and for ever, the Chinese would turn to alcoholic liquor in order to obtain the stimulating effect which had previously been found in the use of the opium-pipe. Dr. Ho Kai, however, denied that the Chinese would turn to intoxicating drink, but His Excellency the Governor was not convinced that the wish would come true. One interesting remark made by Mr. Murray Stewart at the close of his speech is worth reproducing. He declared that the Government should lean as lightly as possible on the revenue derived from alcohol and added: "A prudent if remote reason is suggested by the interesting fact that when the Opium Farm was first started in this Colony, the Colonial Treasurer, after objecting in vain, against it on the ground that it was improper to get revenue from vice, resigned. The whirligig of time has revenged him, and inasmuch as it is the avowed object of the best and most consistent writers on the opium question to attack alcoholism once opium is out of the way, perhaps, we should not altogether disregard the warning. It is at least conceivable that a strong sentiment against the use of alcohol may some day sweep England—possibly, at some time of national humiliation, occasioned, perhaps, by a narrow shave from destruction in some great war—when the voice of the doctors and the preacher will be listened to. In such a case, we might receive, some fine day, telegraphic instructions to close all public houses forthwith, and our present and approaching troubles over the readjustment of the burden of taxation would, if by that time we were largely dependent upon alcohol for revenue, recur." Should Mr. Stewart's forebodings come to pass then there will be nothing for it but to give up the ghost. But we live in hopes that the Imperial Government will refrain from trenching on the finances of this Colony for a generation to come. Mr. Osborne, of course, sang the song of lamentations over the depreciated dollar and drew a woebegone picture of the half-starved coolie. "There are those," he said, "who hold that this depreciated coinage does not affect the working classes; that even though the cost of food and shelter may have risen as a consequence, wages also have risen in sympathy. This I deny. I deny that the rickshaman, the chair-bearer, the coolie and cargo coolie and the host of other daily paid workers, are earning more to-day than they did before this evil arose. On the other hand, it is an undeniable fact that a 10-cent piece to-day has not the purchasing power it had then." Mr. Osborne has changed his *modus operandi* to rehabilitate the dollar. As he said in his speech: "Two years ago I advocated prohibition, and rightly so, I think, because I believe it could have been accomplished then without friction with Canton. To-day I do not advocate prohibition, because I think it cannot be accomplished without such friction. And the interests of Hongkong being so interlocked with those of Canton any act likely to involve discussion between the two communities is to be deprecated. The remedy I advocate now is to have a new coinage redeemable at par. To effect this reform it would be necessary that new coins be struck which should be of exactly the same weight and fineness as the old, but with a different superscription. The old coins would then need to be demonetised, and it is perhaps upon this point alone that any disagreement with my proposal may arise. The profit on minting should be kept in reserve, not as in former years passed to revenue, but the interest on reserve might properly be appropriated as revenue. The demonetisation of the old coins need not, I think, trouble the conscience of Government, because the operation would cause the community no more loss than they have already suffered; and in any case the Government, if it felt morally bound to redeem, would only require to do so in regard to those actually in the Colony; for as regards the millions of them in China the Hongkong Government has no responsibility, moral or otherwise. They were sold as a commodity just as a merchant sells his wares, and the Government never having by promise implied or otherwise undertaken an obligation to do so, a merchant is under an obligation to receive back merchandise which has fallen in value since he sold it."

### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

### THE VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

(16th October.)

We cannot guess what particular circumstance has induced a contemporary in the south to deal with that vexed question of what should or should not be published in the newspapers. But the question is undoubtedly an interesting one as every journalist will readily acknowledge. Half the time of those connected with newspaper work in its higher branches is engaged in sifting the accumulated news, rejecting the unsuitable and accepting what is of general public interest and can justly be regarded as "news," and not mere scandal. If many of those who visit a newspaper office had their way they would make the paper the vehicle for their private spite or profit. As our contemporary says: "Other people's weaknesses and failures may be chronicled; other people's misfortunes made the common talk of the town; other people criticised and made the subject of remark—but not their own." Carried out to its legitimate conclusion, this would mean that newspapers would cease to exist. Jones passes a pleasant evening with Gladys and ends up the night with "a jag,"



It is unnecessary to discuss Mr. Osborne's proposal, because the Government will have none of it. Three years ago when in London the Governor himself advocated an identical scheme but apparently it was shelved; and all that the Colony can do now is to follow a policy of masterly inactivity. Such a policy may not strike the reader as being particularly brilliant or original, but for the present it is undoubtedly the safest course. When China moves in the direction of currency reform then we shall know exactly where we stand, and be in a position to safeguard the currency interests of Hongkong. Now that the Budget is removed from the centre of the limelight, it is possible that we may have time to devote to some of the other questions which are raised in the new Bills introduced into the Council. At all events the "extra turn" should have a chance of exhibiting their character, as well as the star performer, whose antics have a wonderful habit of drawing dollars from the pockets of the public.

### RECENTS.

#### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

#### SHANGHAI SIKH POLICE.

#### DEPORTATION ORDER DISOBEYED.

#### JUDGE'S SEVERE COMMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th October, 12.10 p.m.

Eleven Sikh policemen, who had been found guilty of insubordination and who had been sentenced to deportation, were brought before the Judge, in the forenoon to-day, to show cause why they have not departed in compliance with the order of the Court.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, who gave evidence before the Court, stated that, in the course of the last fortnight, three hundred Sikhs, including all those dismissed from the Police Force, left Shanghai bound for America.

There was a large crowd in Court watching the proceedings with considerable interest.

The Judge, addressing the eleven recalcitrant policemen, said that they had neglected their duties and had disgraced the character of the Sikhs.

Six men were ordered to find security in the sum of five hundred dollars each, otherwise to be held in custody, pending their deportation from the Settlement.

The following leaderette from the N. C. D. News of 12th inst. explains the above telegram—

The report of yesterday's proceedings in the Police Court which appears on another page cannot be read without some considerable feelings of concern. Three Sikh wardens from the Municipal guard and two Sikh policemen appeared to answer to charges of disobeying the commands of their superior officer, or of being drunk and incapable of going on duty; another was remanded on a similar charge; and of those on whom sentence was passed one had been brought four times, and another three before Captain Barrett for punishment privately. Further, it was shown that the offences had been committed deliberately, with the intention on the men's part of getting themselves discharged from the force in order to go where they believed that more money was to be made. Captain Barrett pleaded for the maximum sentence of three months; and in the circumstances it must be thought that the Court dealt leniently with the prisoners in only imposing sentences of fourteen days with hard labour. Within recent weeks, it would appear, several Sikhs were actually dismissed for drunkenness or insubordination before it was fully realized that discipline was the object of the offence, and although the men in question were not of character to make their loss severely felt, it is clear that once the infection has gained a hold among the Sikhs, liable as they are in Shanghai to bad influences to which they are not exposed in India, it is not easily eradicated. The trouble in the present instance is of no new birth. It was experienced some years ago in both Shanghai and Hongkong, when the opening of work on the Panama Canal seemed to offer prospect of lucrative employment. To-day the danger is fostered by the return of fellow-Sikhs full of tempting tales of every wealth, in towards Portland, Oregon, and Seattle. It was, perhaps, ill luck for the Sikhs that they did not hear these tales before leaving India. But the community has been at no small expense in selecting and bringing them to Shanghai; they are bound by a five years' contract, with every prospect of finding good provision for life; and it is clearly impossible to allow the discipline of the force to be set at naught and its strength impaired in the manner now attempted. It cannot, moreover, be denied that during recent months the Sikh community has been brought unpleasantly into prominence, even though, as we are glad to believe the fault is confined to an utterly minority. In regard to yesterday's proceedings an intimation was given that on the next occasion of the kind severe sentences will be pronounced. But from more than one point of view there is a certain appearance of Sikhs in the Police Court are undesirable; and it becomes a question, whether the powers of the Chinese Superintendent should not be increased in order to nip misconduct in the bud, and without open scandal.

#### LORD KITCHENER.

#### ARRIVAL IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 16th October.

Lord Kitchener arrived in Peking on the 14th inst. and will have an audience with the Prince Regent on the 16th inst.

### THE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

#### ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Shanghai, 15th October.

Prince Shui Pui-lap and Admiral Sah Chen-ping arrived here in the afternoon of the 14th inst. and are staying at the Kiangnan Arsenal.

### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

#### THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 15th October.

The Grand Council has wired to the Viceroy of the Hukwang Province directing him to send representatives of the Canton, Hunan and Hupoh sections of the railway to discuss the question of the loan for the construction of the railway with the President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

### CHINA'S NAVY.

#### USE OF NATIVE MATERIALS PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 15th October.

The Grand Council recommends that all materials that will be required for use by the Navy be obtained in China to the exclusion of foreign-purchased materials.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping strongly opposes the suggestion.

### BUTLER WRIGHT CASE.

#### CHARGES BROUGHT HOME TO PRISONER.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 16th October,

12.40 p.m.

The trial of Mr. W. Butler Wright, late chief accountant of the Canton Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) for the alleged misappropriation of funds belonging to the Railway, concluded in the forenoon to-day in H.B.M. Consular Court.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on three separate counts of having misappropriated \$4,000, \$5,000 and \$13,000 and sentence of two years' hard labour was passed.

### PRISONER TO HONGKONG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 16th October,

4.40 p.m.

William Butler Wright, sentenced to undergo two years' imprisonment with hard labour, at the British Consular Court, in the forenoon to-day, left for Hongkong by the s.s. *Kinsahan*.

[Prisoner arrived in Hongkong late on Saturday night and will serve his sentence in Victoria Gaol.—Ed. H.K.T.]

### THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

#### THE PROMOTER COMMENDED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 17th October.

The Presidents of the Ministries of Posts and Communications and of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce have jointly memorialized the Throne reporting the successful completion of the Sunning Railway and recommend that Mr. Chan Yee-he, the promoter and builder of the line, receive adequate recognition for his ability and enterprise.

### NAVY FUNDS.

#### PRIVATE DONATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 17th October.

Li King-wai, a son of the late Li Hung-chang, has subscribed a large sum of money towards the funds for the naval reorganization.

Li has been awarded the honorary rank of Colonel.

### THE WAIWUPU.

#### PRESIDENT TENDERS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 17th October.

H.E. Liang Tun-yen, president of the Waiwupu, has tendered his resignation.

The Grand Councilors are endeavouring to persuade him to resign.

President Liang persists on resigning from office.

### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

#### THE LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 17th October.

H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, used his best endeavours to oppose the foreign loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Along with H.F. Liang Tun-yen, president of the Waiwupu, H.E. Hsu has had a conference with the Foreign ministers on the subject of the loan negotiations so that they have now fallen through.

### TYPHOON AT MACAO.

#### DESTRUCTION ASHORE AND AFLOAT.

#### FOREIGN WARSHIPS ASHORE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 20th October.

A terrific typhoon struck Macao yesterday and lasted for a considerable period.

During the progress of the hurricane several deep-sea junks, which had gone into the inner harbour for shelter, foundered and many lives were lost.

The steamer wharves are damaged.

The French gunboat *Argus* is high and dry in a paddy-field at Sami having been lifted bodily at flood tide over the embankment into dry land.

The Portuguese shallow-draft gunboat *Macau* is also ashore at Sami on the Lappa side of the river above Chinsahan.

The typhoon inflicted considerable damage ashore.

Several buildings collapsed, whose occupants were entombed in the debris. A few dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins, but the casualty list is by no means complete.

The river is littered with wreckage.

The lowest barometer reading was 29.05.

### PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT "MACAU."

#### SAFELY RE-FOATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 21st October,

12.5 p.m.

The Portuguese gunboat *Macau*, which went ashore at Sami, in the typhoon on Tuesday last, was re-floated last night.

The *Macau* does not appear to have been damaged, but will shortly be examined by a Board of Survey.

The French shallow-draft gunboat *Argus*, which was washed into the paddy-field at Sami in the same typhoon, is still high and dry in the same position.

An offer has been received, by telegram, from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. to refloat the gunboat.

### ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

#### SPEEDY SUPPRESSION URGED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 20th October.

The anti-opium Commissioners have strongly recommended that the period for the total suppression of the opium-smoking habit should be shortened from the original ten-year limit.

Grand Councillor Luk Chin-jum is opposed to any reduction of the time limit. He is of the opinion that if the period should be reduced those addicted to the drug may be unable to give up the habit by the appointed time, and the fact may be used as an argument by foreign Powers for loss of confidence in China as to her ability to enforce her own regulations for the suppression of the vice.

At the same time the Grand Councillor believes that no effort should be relaxed to put a stop to the smoking habit.

### CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

#### INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 20th October.

Leung Tze-yee has been deputed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to proceed to Shanghai

### to investigate the affairs of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.

#### LUK CHIN-JUM.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

A PERSONA GRATA.

Peking, 20th October.

Since the death of Chang Chih-tung the Prince Regent has relied principally on Grand Councillor Luk Chin-jum.

On all important questions his recommendations are adopted.

### LORD KITCHENER.

#### DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 21st October.

Lord Kitchener left Peking for Tientsin yesterday.

The Chinese Government ordered a special train to convey the British Field-Marshal to Tientsin.

### TAI HUNG-TZE.

#### A WELL-INFORMED OFFICIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 21st October.

The Prince Regent, finding that Grand Councillor Tai Hung-tze is well-informed concerning the Provincial officials, submits all memorials denouncing such officials for his decision.

His Excellency's recommendations are generally adopted.

### NAVY FOR CHINA.

#### AN URGENT NEED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 21st October.

The Chinese Minister to Holland has memorialized that, although the Hague tribunal is ostensibly for peace, in reality it is for the increase of armaments with an eye by the Powers to the East.

It is therefore rather dangerous for China.

The Minister urged that a Navy should be built for China's own protection.

### NEW PORTS.

#### PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AT CHIENTAO.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po".]

Peking, 21st October.

The Waiwupu has notified the Foreign Ministers that, on the 1st November, 1909, Lung Cheng-chun, Kuk Chi-kai, Tao To-kow, and Pak Cho-kow, in Chientao, will be opened as commercial ports.

### TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General—

October 16th, 10.15 a.m.  
October 16th, 9.30 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon moving W.N.W.

October 17th, 9.40 a.m.  
October 17th, 9.30 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Manila, moving W.N.W.

6 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon crossing Northern Luzon moving W.N.W.

October 18th, 8 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Northern Luzon less than 100 miles distant moving W.N.W.

October 18th, 7 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balaoban Channel moving W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon, over Western Carolines, direction unknown.

October 20th, 12.20 p.m.  
October 20th, 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Western Carolines almost stationary.

### THE BRITISH POST-OFFICE AT TIENTSIN.

#### QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on September 30, Mr. Henniker Hanton asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the announcement made that the British post-office at Tientsin, China, would, on the grounds of economy, be closed on Oct. 1 next; whether Germany, France, and Russia had post-offices at Tientsin; and if the Government of these countries had called on the residents there to pay half the cost; whether a petition had been presented by the British residents at Tientsin stating that it was not compatible with our honour and prestige to close the British post-office at Tientsin while Germany, Russia, France, and Japan maintained their post-offices at that important place. Colonel Seely: I understand that arrangements have now been made for maintaining the British post-office at Tientsin for the present. I have no information with regard to the contributions of foreign residents towards the cost of their post-offices, nor as to the petition referred to by the hon. gentleman.

### RAUB RETURNS.

The following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending 9th inst.:

Baki: Koman. Stone crushed 3,107 tons. Gold obtained 555 ounces. Average per ton 4.24 dwts.

Baki: Malacca. Stone crushed 7,849 tons. Gold obtained 120 ounces. Average per ton 1.5 dwts.

### Macao's Delimitation.

#### MASS MEETING AT CANTON.

#### DRASTIC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th October.

Yesterday a public mass meeting was held by the Canton Association for the Protection of Boundary Rights at Mun Lan Shu Yuen where members of the gentry and people numbering over a thousand were present. Mr. Su Pak Kang and Mr. Leung Siu Shan were elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, and Mr. Tam Lai Wun acted as secretary. At the meeting it was pointed out to the people how the Chinese Delimitation Commission, H. E. Ko Yu Him, is alleged to have failed to maintain a firm position against the Portuguese, and, moreover, it was stated that H. E. Ko had withheld all information from publication of what had transpired in the course of negotiations for the information of the people.

It was agreed that the gentry should address a joint letter to H. E. Ko asking him to furnish them with his views on the formation of all that had taken place in his conferences with the Portuguese Commission. It was also unanimously agreed to telegraphically request the Peking authorities to consider carefully the importance of the matter and not to sign any agreement should the compact be of an unsatisfactory character to Chinese national interests. At the meeting a deputation of seven respectable members, consisting of Messrs. Yick Lan Chi, Yau Sin Kan, Lo Tai Chuen, Yeung Siu Cho, Chan Chong Kwai, Ho Tai Fung and Tang Yui, Sang, was selected from among those present to represent the whole community of Canton to personally proceed in a body to the Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsun, and to discuss with him concerning matters in connection with the delimitation of the Macao boundaries and to impress upon His Excellency the critical condition of affairs, urging upon him the necessity for firmly opposing the Portuguese claims without fail.

At the meeting it was also agreed to inform by telegram the Chinese residing in foreign countries of the unsatisfactory manner in which H. E. Ko had conducted negotiations and failed to resist the Portuguese claims wherein the Portuguese unreasonably maintained their attitude of effectual encroachment on Chinese territory. The Chinese in foreign countries should be approached to do all they can to assist their nationals in their endeavour to secure the restoration of the territorial rights of the Chinese to the Government.

A number of members should be selected and asked to proceed to the district of Hongkong to obtain more information that may be of help to H. E. Ko in his negotiations and at the same time to deliver lectures in public places to arouse the people there and stir up their patriotic feelings towards their own country as against the Portuguese. The gentry also proposed to send a delegation to Peking to consult with the members of the Waiwupu about the solution of the Macao delimitation question.

### INTERPORT CRICKET.

#### THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

The announcement that eight members of the Shanghai team to travel to Hongkong have been selected brings with it the opening trial match for the remaining places. Those chosen by the Selection Committee are R. M. Anderson, G. M. Billings, C. G. Humphreys, A. E. Lanning, V. H. Lanning, W. H. Moyle, O. D. Rasmussen and L. Walker, and for three vacancies competition will be very keen. Shanghai will be unable to send south some of the men who would readily find a leading place, as business has the prior claim. With a view to aiding the Committee in the work of choosing the remainder of the eleven, a twelve-a-side game will take place on S. C. ground to-morrow, in which members of the Recreation Club have been invited to take part. Mr. G. Billings will captain one team and Mr. V. H. Lanning the other. Play starts at half-past one o'clock, and the sides are as follows:—

Mr. Billings' XI—G. M. Billings; D. R. McEuen, P. Lamb, A. G. Harrison, O. D. Rasmussen, N. L. Sparks, C. F. Shackleton, D. Brand, E. B. Owen, T. Wallace, T. Wigton and S. W. Pratt.

Mr. Lanning's XI—R. M. Anderson; V. H. Lanning; C. G. Humphreys, R. Middleton; W. E. Wilson, W. M. Jackson, W. J. Hawkins, J. K. Brand, D. E. Donnelly, A. H. Gillingham, A. F. Ollendessen and E. H. McMichael.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

### PATROLLING THE YANGTZE.

#### GERMAN AND BRITISH FLOTILLAS.

In the House of Commons on September 30, Mr. Bellairs asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he is aware that Germany is about to send a fourth river gunboat to the River Yangtze, and what are the names of the British river gunboats on this river.

Mr. McKenna says: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The German vessels are the *Vormars*, launched in 1899; the *Tingtau* and *Vaterland*, launched in 1903; and the *Otter*, launched in 1909. The British gunboats permanently employed on the Yangtze are the *Thetis*, launched in 1899; *Kimha*, purchased in 1900; *Nightingale*, launched in 1897; *Ships*, launched in 1898; *Woodcock*, purchased in 1900; *Woodcock*, launched in 1908; and *Woodcock*, launched in 1908. The gunboats *Bramble* and *Britomart* also cruise occasionally on the Yangtze.

### ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

#### OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

News has just reached the Warden of St. Stephen's College that out of the 18 boys recommended by the College for the above examinations all have passed, with the addition of one other who through prolonged absence could not receive the College recommendation. Of the above 19 no less than 9 are in the senior division, of whom 8 are below the A.A. degree, 3 of these being in the senior and one in the junior. Only those who are under 18 years of age in the senior and under 16 in the junior are eligible for distinction.

Following are the results:—  
Senior: Hong, Man Sui, Leung, Nai Tsun, Leung, Nai Tsun, Chan Ying Wing, Chan, Nam, Cheong, Yan-tin, See, Cheong, Su, Wei Wing Hon, Yip, in First.  
Junior: Chan Tsun Nis, Ho Wing Kin, Lam Tsun, Wei Wing Lock, Wei Wing Yuet, Wong Shiu Tung.

Preliminary: Lai Hau Yeung, Lai Hau Chin, Lo Kwan, Lai, Yung Chai, To, Miss Wei Shuk Ching, of St. Stephen's College, belongs the honour of being the first Chinese girl student to pass the Oxford Senior Examination, and Miss Wan in passing with distinction. The examination was held here in July last, the answers forwarded to Oxford, and the results have just been cable.

### CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-eighth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., general agents, in the forenoon of the 18th inst. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided. There were present:—Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. R. Shilling, D. W. Craddock, F. C. Bellard, (Consulting Engineer), Mr. R. Laefer (Secretary), Lo Chong Shing, Mr. Percy Smith, D. D. Giddar, F. J. V. Ribaldo, Wong Leung Him and Ho U Saag.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the reports and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I will therefore with your permission take them as read. Since our last meeting Mr. G. C. Moxon has resigned his seat on the Board, and your Consulting Committee filled the vacancy thus caused by electing Mr. D. W. Craddock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—an appointment which, in a few minutes, you will have an opportunity of giving your assent to. This year's operations that come under our review have been attended, I regret to say, with the same adverse conditions, chiefly in London; at those which we experienced in the previous year. The reduction in premium received is directly attributable to the reduction in the rate of London underwriting, and the closing of sources of business found to be unproductive at the rates to which reckless







## CORRESPONDENCE

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

## KING EDWARD VII. SCHOLARSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir—In suggesting that the King Edward VII. Scholarships at the proposed Hongkong University should be "confined to Hongkong or Straits-born Chinese," Lord Crew was hardly justified in assuming that the limitation, communicated to the Governor that "His Majesty, as a mark of his personal interest in the proposed University, had been graciously pleased to direct that the holders of scholarships should be styled King Edward VII. Scholars," would be received with much gratification by the community of Hongkong. That it has been so received by the Chinese there is no denying; but that it has commended itself to the non-Chinese section of the community as a whole it is open to question.

In the first paragraph of the Private Secretary's letter, appearing in your Journal of Thursday, the Governor makes mention of the £300 to be granted annually by the Imperial Government for scholarships at the Hongkong University open to British subjects. The letter is my own. I have purposely emphasized the term "British subjects" in order to give prominence to the fact that, in His Excellency's earlier intimation to the public, through the medium of the Press, there was no attempt at discriminating between any particular class of subjects of His Majesty the King. They may be natural or Chinese born subjects within the Colony or the Straits Settlements.

The invidious distinction which the Secretary of State now so tactlessly draws in his gratuitous suggestion to the Governor in one which it is to be hoped Sir Frederick Lugard, with the advice of the General as well as the Chinese Sub-Committee, will refuse to adopt. It is as much in the interest of the Hongkong and Straits-born Chinese as in that of the entire body of students that the proposed distinction should be withdrawn. Were the scholarships to become so confined, they will be restricted to an infinitesimally small number of competitors and the very stimulus which their institution would appear to provide will fall to its destined object, or, at best, be so restricted as to reduce it to a farce, there is little merit in the securing of the prize as the result of a "walk over." Were the scholarships open to the British subjects in general the scope of the competition will become all the more greatly widened and the prizes become correspondingly all the more meritorious.

Doubts are very seriously and more or less generally entertained as to whether during the first few years of the University's existence there will be sufficient number of students to matriculate for the University course. That being the case, how much smaller must the number of actually Hongkong or Straits-born Chinese be who will be qualified to enter the examinations for the scholarships?

I trust sufficient argument has been adduced to demonstrate the inadvisability of adopting Earl Crew's suggestion on the ground of expediency. There are the same forceful arguments against it on the ground of policy.

At the first meeting of the Chinese Sub-Committee at Government House, His Excellency the Governor, addressing the large and thoroughly representative gathering of Chinese gentlemen then present, informed them that the University was primarily intended to benefit people of the Chinese race. He hoped that students would come not only from Hongkong, but even Canton, Shanghai and other parts in the North, and Saigon, Singapore, Penang and Java in the South. Sir Frederick Lugard consequently commended the project to the approval and support of the Chinese. What that support has been the subscription lists and official acknowledgments of donations from time to time made bear eloquent testimony. The Chinese in Hongkong have responded liberally to the appeal and the emulation of their compatriots in Canton has furnished the most tangible proof of the value of neighbouring Chinese co-operation to Hongkong. Not only has assistance been forthcoming from the Vicerey and the officials in Canton but the infectious energy of the progressive Cheong Fat See has been considerable. The most recent of £5000, with another £5000 still to come from his native place in Welchow and surrounding prefectural districts. So that while the Hongkong Sub-Committee have managed to get in a goodly two lakhs of dollars Mr. Cheong Fat See and the Cantonese officials between them are in a fair way to more than double the collective Hongkong subscriptions, magnificent as they are.

In point of equity alone the question may be asked: Is it fair that the Kwangtung-born Chinese should be put out of the reach of available distinction of being styled "King Scholars"? If Chinese sentiment were to be consulted, I have sufficient confidence in the broadness of their liberal principles to anticipate that they would much rather throw the scholarships open to one and all. It is only just; it is only fair; it is only what the donors to the Endowment Fund in Canton and Kwangtung would expect.

Lord Crew's proposal is as undiplomatic as it is injudicious. Let the Colony estrange the good feelings of our neighbours in this University project and we may as well alienate their neighbourly disposition for ever.

Enough has been written on the strictly Chinese aspect of this most interesting question. There is yet another side to the picture. Let my intentions be misunderstood let me assert that I yield to none in my protestations of genuine admiration for the splendid reply the Chinese made to the Governor's invitation for help. Even though their munificence has been on a magnificent scale, it cannot be denied that until the principle of donation was promulgated by the great Mr. John Swire & Son the friction of the project lay almost entirely in the balance. To that firm's credit be it stated that their donation settled once and for all the feasibility of the University scheme. Surely the £20,000 grant from a British firm lays incontrovertible claim to consideration. It must surely have been in the minds of it donors that students of British parentage attending the University should be placed on a footing of equality with any other. How about the growing Scotch colony in Quarry Bay? It may hope some day to send its contingent of able-bodied youths to Hongkong University. Should they be barred from the right and privilege of winning a "King Edward VII. Scholarship"? The question suggests its own answer.

Before, therefore, the Governor reaches a definite decision on Earl Crew's hastily considered suggestion, sufficient confidence is felt in Sir Frederick Lugard's sense of justice and impartiality to lead to the hope that His Excellency will give his most careful consideration to the proposal and consult the wishes of the representatives of the people before a step is taken that may be irretrievably detrimental to the best interests of a scheme he had conceived and since nourished with so much reason and care—I am, etc.

## UNDER-GRADUATE.

Hongkong, 18th October.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir—"Under-Graduate" has stated his case excellently for those whom he termed "the Kwangtung-born Chinese" and also for the rising generation of Caledonians who are thriving under the reign of the great and all-powerful Talook Hong. May I have the courtesy of your space in your very readable columns to inquire where the "Farmer" and the "Lodger" come in in the matter of the King's scholarships at the Hongkong University? I hope others, besides myself, will take up the matter in their behalf. The claims of the Chinese students and of the Scotch ladies have been very ably advocated. Will none come forward to espouse the cause of the not inconsiderable number of Indian youths? Who, in the first place, stood sponsor for the Government's "easy" scheme? Was it not our public-spirited citizen Mr. Mody? That gentleman himself hails from the great Empire whose sons are among the most loyal and devoted of King Edward's subjects. Mr. Mody's promise to defray the cost of the University building proper and probably also of the anatomical department which will be attached to it, eclipses any individual donation. In the circumstances it will be ungenerous to exclude his nationals from participation in the most coveted scholarships with which the proposed University can be endowed. Will His Excellency the Governor and the University Committee note this plea on behalf of the future Indian students?—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, 18th October.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## THE SAI KUNG QUARREL.

At the Criminal Sessions, last Monday, Mr. Justice Gompertz (Acting Chief Justice) presiding, Li Ng, a Chinaman, was charged with the murder of a woman named Li Wong Shi at Sam Chun, in the New Territory, on the 13th September last. The Hon. Mr. W. Reed-Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denney, Jr. (from the Crown Solicitor's Office) appeared for the Crown. Mr. C. J. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. W. B. Hinds (of Messrs. Bratton and Hatt) was for the defence.

Prisoner entered a plea of not guilty. The jury sworn in were as follows:—Messrs. G. C. Engel (foreman), J. O. Voster, F. Gellion, G. E. L. Hartig, J. Wilkie, P. D. Sutherland and W. J. Hill.

The facts of the case, as outlined by the prosecution were that the deceased woman was the wife of one of the prisoner's brothers and another woman was the wife of another brother of the prisoner. One night in September, the latter woman and her husband with prisoner's wife about some fields. Before the time of the murder, the most friendly relations existed between the parties. There was no evidence to show that there had been any quarrel between the prisoner and the deceased or the deceased and prisoner's wife. On the 13th September, the woman Li Wong was washing in deceased's house. At about 8 o'clock prisoner walked in and asked: "What are you doing here? I will do something to-night." He stabbed the deceased in the right buttock with a sheath-knife. Prisoner then rushed to the other woman, who ran into the house of a neighbour, and a number of people went to the house and found some persons trying to stop the woman's bleeding. Prisoner ran out of the house but came back and was heard to say: "If you can't stop the bleeding, I will do so for you." A post-mortem examination was subsequently held by Dr. Hartley, who found the sciatic artery severed. Prior to the murder, prisoner was sleeping in a shop some five minutes' walk from the place where the murder was committed. He was sitting on a bed and was said to have got up and gone to a shelf and touched the top of it, from which he took a knife. At this stage, the Attorney-General said that the jury would have no doubt that prisoner had procured the knife with which he committed the murder from the shelf. Five minutes afterwards, the shoemaker found the deceased stabbed and a number of people standing near. At about eleven o'clock, prisoner returned to the shop, but before leaving him, the shoemaker asked him to return the knife, which man passed it accompanied by a woman. An examination of the wound was made by the Government Analyst, who found signs of mammalian blood. Early in the morning of the following day (14th September) a report was made to the Police and prisoner was arrested. Prisoner's statement was duly taken, in which he admitted having stabbed both women but said he had a grievance against his elder brother's wife, who was not the deceased. In conclusion, the Attorney-General said that prisoner's action in proceeding to the house to procure the knife supplied all the evidence necessary in the element of malice aforethought.

Medical and other evidence was also taken. The defence rested their case upon the fact that prisoner was habitually addicted to drink and that the act was committed under great provocation, with no intention to kill. It was also contended on behalf of the prisoner that the mere fact of his offering assistance in staunching the woman's bleeding and the absence of any attempt to escape eliminated all possible element of malice aforethought and in closing the case for the defence the Attorney-General asked the jury to return a verdict of "manslaughter."

Verdict entered accordingly and sentence of seven years' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

## ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

At the Criminal Sessions last Tuesday, Mr. Justice Gompertz (Acting Chief Justice) presiding, Yeung Wong Kwei, a Chinaman, was charged with armed robbery at Tung Yuen Hai, near Nam Shi Wai, on the night of the 13th September last. The Hon. Mr. W. Reed-Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denney, Jr. (from the Crown Solicitor's Office) appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended and entered a plea of not guilty.

The following were the jury empanelled:—Messrs. G. L. Duncan (foreman), S. G. Bolton, A. Charlton, C. Chaytor, F. X. Britto and E. E. Rigold.

The Attorney-General in outlining the facts of the case said that the case in question was another unfortunate instance of robbery with violence which was so prevalent in the Colony at the present time. Prisoner along with others committed a gang robbery and stole a number of clothes, two bottles and three bullets. The house where the robbery was committed was that of a farmer at Nam Shi Wai. At about eleven o'clock on the night of the 13th September, the gang of robbers broke into a room in which were the farmer and his wife and after putting them in bodily fear of their lives, they annexed the booty and decamped. The wife of the farmer had known prisoner before the commission of the outrage and on arrival at Hongkong, he was pointed out by both the farmer and his wife. Prisoner set out an alibi, alleging that he was to Hongkong at the time of the robbery and the Attorney-General replied to that effect that the case depended upon the identity of the prisoner.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and sentence of seven years' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

## NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

## OFFICIAL VISIT TO MACAO.

18th inst. H.E. Mons. Margerie, the new French Minister to Peking, who arrived in Hongkong the other day from Siam en route for the Chinese capital, has since been busy in his round of official visits to neighbouring territories. Our Canton correspondent reported the French Minister's visit to the Vicerey at Canton towards the end of last week. No sooner did Mons. Margerie return from the Vicerey's capital than he makes a visit of courtesy to Macao. An evidence of the *entente cordiale* prevailing between the Government of the Republic and Portugal as such as the Governor of Macao became applied of the Minister's intention to proceed to the Portuguese colony, he placed the Portuguese garrison *Patris* at the disposal of the distinguished French visitor.

Mons. Margerie left Hongkong for Macao yesterday (Sunday) on board the *Patris*. His Excellency was accompanied by Mons. G. Liebert, Consul for France in Hongkong, and Capt. D. O'Neill, of the Portuguese Consular service, and the wall and popularly known assistant Commissioner for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao. The Portuguese Consul in Hongkong, Senhor J. J. Leiria, would, no doubt, also have been a member of the party, had it been possible for him to do so, but that gentleman is still confined to the house under medical advice since the unfortunate accident about two months ago by which his right leg was badly fractured.

The *Patris*, with the party on board, left the harbour at 8.30 a.m. yesterday. Upon arrival at Macao the Minister was accorded an official landing, there being the usual guard of honour and band. A visit was then paid to the Governor, at Government House, His Excellency returning the courtesy later in the afternoon.

In the evening there was an official dinner at the gubernatorial residence. The French Minister's return from the Governor's dinner at the gubernatorial residence to-day. DINNER AT MOUNTAIN LODGE.

To-night Mons. Margerie will be the guest of His Excellency the Governor at Mountain Lodge. Those invited to meet the new French Minister are:—Commanders, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Consul G. Liebert, Mr. and Mrs. P. de Champroin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Berlingo, Mr. Fremantle, Captain da Cunha Lima of the Portuguese cruiser *Dons Amalia*, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., and Mrs. May, and Capt. Nesbitt, A.D.C.

## THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

## SERIOUS SITUATION IN PENANG.

The boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese in Penang, which doubtless in sympathy with the movement in Kinta, has been threatening for some days past, took definite and aggressive form on Thursday and had it not been for the prompt and vigorous measures which the Chief Police Officer adopted immediately the state of things came under his notice, a more serious situation would have been created.

The method employed by the prime movers in the agitation locally to advance the anti-Japanese movement showed that the affair was no organized one, calling for immediate action. In the evening, the high bank walls in Carnarvon Street and Roper Walk were seen to be covered with articles of Japanese manufacture of all descriptions: there were clocks, umbrellas, boots and shoes, coats, trousers, singlets, mirrors, articles of lacquer ware, and a hundred and one different kinds of Japanese-made goods, all securely nailed to the walls, while interspersed were inflammatory placards in Chinese. Crowds soon collected to see these novel sights and to read the contents of the placards. By nine o'clock or thereabouts both Carnarvon Street and Roper Walk contained a surging mob in which there was a strong infusion of the samurai element, and which lacked nothing but leadership to rush and break up every Japanese house in the town. At this time the whole of this quarter was in a ferment.

Fortunately, at the critical moment, Major de Hamel, with Captain Bowser, a few European officers, and a posse of native constables came on the scene. The walls were promptly denuded of their unprovoked "decorations" and after some persuasion the mob was successfully dispersed. The streets in the neighbourhood were then thoroughly patrolled and cleared, and in something like an hour order was restored.—P. Gazette.

## PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

## TO-DAY, BEING THE FIRST DAY OF THE 9th MOON IN CHINESE RECKONING, THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY IN EACH PROVINCIAL CAPITAL IS TO BE FORMALLY OPENED.

This step is part of the second year's programme, which is in turn part of the ten years' programme. It means another stage in the advance towards constitutional government, the chief characteristic of which is the adoption of a parliamentary system. The determination to adopt this new system seems to be real. To carry it into effect involves many difficulties, and at first the movement must of necessity be distinguished by mistakes and imperfections. The process of developing the system should not be viewed by a critical eye, but in the spirit of a sympathetic friend. One point, for example, that strikes the observer as peculiar is the attempt to form a constitutional government without first agreeing on a constitution. Certain general ideas the Peking authorities hold in mind, but how these ideas are to be carried out is left to future development. In this respect the process of the bringing into existence of the British constitution seems to be observed more than the method of drawing up a well-defined written constitution, such as has been followed in other countries and even in the British Colonies. To say this does not, of course, imply that any new advance is made without regulations. On the contrary many regulations may yet prove China's danger and burden. The department at the capital, composed of the leading officials in the Central Government which deals with constitutional questions elaborates minute regulations on every change to be made, and these on receiving Imperial approval become the law of the land. By the time the ten years are ended, there will be such a number of regulations as to fill a library, and to be within reach only of a few chosen experts.

To return to the Provincial Assemblies, regulations have been duly drawn up and issued, but there are few evos among the Chinese who know what they are. Franchise has been granted to some, and withheld from some. In the main there is a property, and an educational qualification. Any male with property amounting to 100,000 and any one who has a degree under the old examination system or a government position, or a high school, or high school, has been allowed to vote. There have been complaint in certain quarters that educated Chinese who are Christians have been excluded, but this is because they have studied in mission schools rather than in the Government schools. To begin with injustice and intolerance, is to begin where most nations were once but are not now. And yet from reports received, many who had the privilege of voting did not exercise it, and many of the most respectable men in every district refused to allow their names to be put forward as delegates to the Provincial Assemblies. Those advanced in years or of conservative instincts have met with little favour so far as information has reached us from different provinces. Men who have nothing to do, or who represent the petty-lodging class, have pushed their way to the front, and will now grow eloquent in the Assembly Hall, to the amusement of the solid and learned old gentlemen who have never dared to speak in public. It will be interesting to learn the character of the representatives to all the Assemblies. If the latter possess a solid character, they will only be imitating too many similar bodies in other countries. That sedateness and dulness should characterize their discussions, is a better ideal than socialist and revolutionary tendencies. At Nanking the chairman elected for the Assembly represents the scholarly class, namely, Chang Chien who is *optimus* from the Hanlin of his year and has of late years been prominent in public matters of this province. But the main thing to be borne in mind is that the principle of representative and Parliamentary Government is inaugurated and honored to-day. Power has been granted to the people and their representatives. In striking contrast with the custom of only a decade ago, when no private individual could safely discuss public question, the people now are beckoned to the front and are given their first taste of political power. Never again can the Government go back on this principle, though brakes may now and then be applied to the revolving wheels of individual responsibility and independent action. Imperialism, civilisation, monarchy, and even absolutism will stand or fall on the outcome of this principle, but as was perceived from the beginning of the era of reform, there exists henceforth a counter-influence from among the people and in the provinces.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact power to be held by these Provincial Assemblies, what questions, that is, they are to handle and decide. At present there is only one House in several provinces. The delegates have already in several cases been holding preliminary meetings, and have received instructions from their Governor or Vicerey, who in turn has been sending telegrams to Peking to the powers and limitations of their Assemblies. The Vicerey at Nanking, it is reported in the native press, has given to the Kiangnan Assembly four questions to discuss and act upon: copper coinage; a census; river embankments; the building of a railway from Nanking to Wuhu. The Governor at Hangchow has furnished the Chekiang Assembly with a longer list, in which we find the method to be pursued in raising money for the police administration of the province and in fixing new taxes on the people. One learned representative argued that if more schools were started to teach the character by the quick method, it would then be possible to persuade the people to pay more taxes. The first days of these Assemblies will afford scope for the talkative delegates to display their powers of oratory, afterwards they will assemble in silence, eager for an adjournment. When once they begin to discuss real business, they are likely to find one restriction after another, either from the provincial authorities, especially the Vicerey or Governor, or from the Government in Peking, and of providing suitable quarters, will have to be met from a new source, which in the end will be one and the same source of all revenue—the people. How the people will welcome additional taxation, required by the Assemblies, by the Vicereys, by the local Magistrates and Municipal Councils, and by the Central Government in Peking, it will not be hard to foretell; the people will make use of the new power dramatically declared to them by the agreement with the constitutional idea of all countries, to denounce and resist the tyranny of all the despots, whether promulgated by their own representatives. With the adoption of constitutionalism there comes increase of expenditure. The increased taxation concurrent therewith can only be met by increased enlightenment as to the production of national wealth. It is certain at least that under the new conditions there is abundant need for men of integrity, both in administrative departments and in Parliamentary Assemblies.—V. G. D. News.

RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM for the week ending the 17th October, 1900. The Museum was reopened on the 12th inst.—

Library, Museum.

Non-Chinese..... 174  
Chinese..... 121

Total..... 295

Winners of MacEwen Cup.  
Winners of Brierley Cup.  
Winners of Peel.

MACEWEN CUP.

H. S. Sweeting..... 90 14 76  
A. Ritchie..... 90 13 77  
H. Pinckney..... 93 12 81  
Major Close..... 90 5 85  
A. Morley..... 90 13 86  
H. G. Bagnall..... 93 6 87  
J. G. S. Gauden..... 108 18 90

27 entries. No returns.

BEAVER CUP.

A. Ritchie..... Rec. 10 2 up  
H. S. Sweeting..... Rec. 11 3 down  
A. Morley..... Rec. 10 3 down  
H. Pinckney..... Rec. 9 4 down  
Major Close..... Rec. 4 4 down  
R. C. Satterthwaite..... Rec. 5 5 down  
H. G. Bagnall..... Rec. 5 5 down

27 entries. Remainder no return.

POOL.

A. Ritchie..... Rec. 10 2 up  
H. S. Sweeting..... Rec. 11 3 down  
A. Morley..... Rec. 10 3 down  
H. Pinckney..... Rec. 9 4 down  
Major Close..... Rec. 4 4 down  
R. C. Satterthwaite..... Rec. 5 5 down  
H. G. Bagnall..... Rec. 5 5 down

27 entries. Remainder no return.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The quarterly meeting took place on the Happy Valley course from 10th to 18th October, with the following results:—

MACEWEN CUP.

H. S. Sweeting..... 90 14 76  
A. Ritchie..... 90 13 77  
H. Pinckney..... 93 12 81  
Major Close..... 90 5 85  
A. Morley..... 90 13 86  
H. G. Bagnall..... 93 6 87  
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H. G. Bagnall..... Rec. 5 5 down

27 entries. Remainder no return.

WINNERS OF MACEWEN CUP.  
WINNERS OF BEAVER CUP.  
WINNERS OF POOL.

## THE RUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

The following Mining and Milling Report for the four weeks ending Sept. 11, 1900:—  
The Mine Sheet shows development 258 1/2 ft. (main drives 168 ft., cross-cuts 80 ft., and sinking 20 ft.) prospecting drives 97 ft. and 32 ft. investigation. There have been 221 ft. cross-cuts for the same purpose. Total 713 1/2 ft.

MINES.

BUKIT MALACCA.

The cross-cut E. from bottom of No. 2 (N.) shaft has been extended 221 ft. total length 281 ft. Drive N. from E. cross-cut No. 1 level advanced 38 ft. total 190 ft. The lode 18 inches wide assaying 0.65 dwt. per ton. These two points are the only ones in operation in Bukit Malacca proper.

BUKIT BULOH.

This prospect drive has been further extended 59 ft. from N. to S. making a total length of 701 ft. Nothing of value has been found in these drives, the lode being about 40 inches wide and assaying 2.5 dwt. per ton.

BUKIT KUNAN.

540 ft. Level S. From cross-cut 50 ft. from shaft has been advanced 6 ft. Total length 134 ft. Assay average 0.2 dwt. This drive does not appear to be on a lode, there are no walls and but little of other matter to give one the impression that it is a lode. If no improvement takes place shortly, cross-cuts must be driven E. and W. in search of the lode.

440 ft. Level drive from shaft C. has been advanced 25 ft. total length 81 ft. The lode in this drive has improved somewhat and is now 46 in. wide and assays 6.47 dwt. per ton. Evidently this drive is not on either of the lodes driven on the level above (440 ft.) unless one of these have been twisting itself considerably.

Stopes have been started from the back of this (540 ft.) level, but are not of a promising appearance, especially in the S. drive at 50 ft. from shaft. In the 121 ft. drive (540 ft. level) both N. and S. the lode is very narrow, about 1/4 in. wide and the rock on either side of lode hard which makes it expensive to stop.

440 ft. Level, N. drive. Advanced 31 ft. total 351 ft. Lode 6 in. wide assaying 0.7 dwt. per ton. This drive appears to have reached the disturbed ground found in the level above.

440 ft. Level S. Extended 9 ft. total 626 ft. Lode 4 1/2 in. wide assaying 0.6 dwt. per ton. This drive is poor, but should be continued as it is practically in unproved ground.

Cross-cut E. Extended 6 ft. total 431 ft. Cross-cut W. Extended 4 ft. total 351 ft. These cross-cuts E. and W., opposite each other from the main S. drive, have been temporarily suspended, as we have commenced stopping and sinking in the level near, so the ventilation did not allow of work being carried on in these two points.

440 ft. Level. A. Winze has been commenced in the bottom of this level 200 ft. S. of No. 1 Winze.

440 ft. Level. The cross-cut E. opposite shaft has been extended 7 ft. total length 59 ft. this cross-cut is nearing the point where we may expect to intersect the lode found in the cross-cut in the slopes above.

340 ft. Level. Cross-cut E. advanced 9 ft. total 361 ft. No lode to note in the rock.

340 ft. Level. Intermediate drive in stop; extended 10 ft. total 158 ft. Lode 6 in. wide assaying 0.4 dwt. This drive has become poor and consequently suspended.

240 ft. Level. Cross-cut W. advanced 17 ft. total 720 ft. The cross-cut has been stopped, as it is not far enough to prove the ground in this direction. A branch (lode) about 1/4 in. wide was passed through during the month, as if shows a trace of gold it will be prospectively little with drives before abandoning this point.

The Stopes in this mine, at present, are rather poor especially those in the upper levels which are practically exhausted, the few patches of stone remaining in them will be taken out. A new stope has been commenced in the 240 ft. Level S. also as stated above in the bottom (440 ft.) level. For assays and widths of the lode in the respective stopes see accompanying sheet.

STOPE MINES.

160 ft. Level drive N. advanced 10 ft. total 270 ft. Lode 24 in wide assaying 12.85 dwt. per ton.

160 ft. Level drive S. advanced 14 ft. total 1,077 ft.

160 ft. Level S. The lode has improved in appearance, but is at present valueless.

A Winze has been started 225 ft. N. from No. 1 Winze and is now down 13 ft. in a lode assaying 12.2 dwt. over a width of 48 inches. A New Stope has been commenced in the back of this level S. of Anderson Shaft, this stope should eventually join with the main stope.

The Main Stope in the back of this level averages 83 in. wide and assays 0.67 dwt. per ton.

ANDERSON SHAFT.

Has been sunk 43 ft. giving a depth of 111 ft. below the 260 ft. level. The heavy timbers (bearers) for supporting the new plunger lift are in positions and ground is now being out for clifters for same. This machinery together with the winding machinery should be in readiness to work early in next year. The skips for this shaft have been ordered and should arrive in time, the winding machinery is in readiness.

260 ft. Level S. drive advanced 6 ft. total 6 ft. This drive is at all appearances off the lode and to see if the lode is standing in the W. a cross-cut has been started in this direction and is now cut 15 ft.

260 ft. Level N. drive advanced 27 ft. total 130 ft. This drive is being taken on the lode, on which the Winze was sunk, from the level above, the lode is 5 ft. wide assaying 4.70 dwt. per ton. The main (early) stope I think standing to the E. of this level, some investigation is now being done to ascertain its position.

Some stopping has been done in the back of this 260 ft. level with fair from satisfactory results, however, the lode is now being systematically sampled at this point to find out if our samples of last month were wrong of those taken prior to that date.

GENERAL.

Judging by the assay returns the falling off in the output is due to the low grade stone from Bukit Koman, the stopes in the upper levels being exhausted, and a quantity of low grade stone sent to the Mill from the 260 ft. level Anderson shaft, however, compares favorably with the actual production for several months past.

I can assure you, gentlemen, every effort will be made on my part to keep the production at its former level.

Milling Sheet for four weeks ending September 11, 1900.

40 Stamps: 38 days less 1,208 days for clean up and repairs, also 11 hours of the above through an accident at the Power Station.

One Crushed: 1,795 oz. producing 6,716 lbs. Smelted Gold 61,344 lbs.

## THE RUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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The Mine Sheet shows development 258 1/2 ft. (main drives 168 ft., cross-cuts 80 ft., and sinking



# HONGKONG'S UNWELCOME VISITOR.

## THE DREADED TYPHOON.

### FORECASTED STORM SWEEPS OVER THE ISLAND.

#### SCENES AND INCIDENTS ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

Three thundering thuds, which reverberated through the Colony, announced the fact that the long-expected typhoon had arrived to-day. To the hour it came, in order to justify the prophecy. For days it had been expected, for days the most careless had bolted and barred the doors and the windows, commended themselves to providence and hoped that all would be well. The fact is that this year we had grown cynical on the matter of typhoons. People prattled about the dread arrivals as if they had been born in the midst of the whirlwind. Serious encounters happened when the newcomer attempted to "josh" residents who were here three years ago, for the reason that those of us who know a trifle began to get phlegmatic. But the three bombs did it. Was it a salute? It was. To the demon of the breeze.

At noon exactly a gun went and folks rose uneasily. It was the signalling gun, but everybody waited for more, and five minutes later the grim story was told. The typhoon was on us—not with a vengeance, but quietly, calmly, like a lady on her best behaviour. For a day and a half we knew it was coming; we heard three were bent on visiting this little island simultaneously. And we had, perforce, to entertain the last.

We may be allowed to digress for another moment and remark that never before had we had those fears and tremors which were induced by the booming of great guns. A typhoon—it came quietly, worked its will and finished. But now things are different, and we know—it seems years beforehand—that the spectre of desolation is on our track. The typhoon made an exhibition by humbly attempting to frighten cautious people. It came with a swing and a verve.

Two men, rash in their generation, futile to any advice, were swept from a well-guarded place to become the butt of the humorous. Three policemen, sergeants and all, were to be seen running, as if running were a hobby, to save a Chinaman. They had life lines in their hands, small rolls of hemp, to save life. And still the wind roared and fought.

By one o'clock the gale—it was not then at typhoon strength—was affording new views of life to those who had not seen what fiendish elements can be compressed into a little wind. About that time the storm was in its full blast. It was interesting to watch a Blue Funnel boat and another, right opposite Blake Pier, playing the game outwitting, the seaphys—a word which is certain to be used by the sailors when they lived in travail while the boat rocked.

Sudden bursts of wind dragged all manner of jetsam to unexpected quarters. And then one told the other that this was no typhoon but a summer whiff of the Arctic. Keeping your eyes on the Blue Funnel liner and its associates you could see them working drearily but steadily. And all the time we were afraid to pass the about-to-be Post-Office. The scaffolding looked thinner than laths. Every moment we saw the entire "show" fall, and only a poor, solitary, unfortunate trestle came to the ground and lay there.

Just about this time, news went around that four bodies had been picked up beyond Whitty Street. It was impossible to verify the fact. All the cars had stopped running. Mr. Course, the traffic superintendent, of the Tramways, saw to that. The Star Ferry had previously stopped running. The red flag had been up all morning, and when it came down there was—in bated breath we say it—much satisfaction at the promptness of the ferry. Do you see the point? There is no question about it, however, that the ferry only stopped at the very last moment.

Going as far as the Duke of Connaught's statue and Murray Pier, there was nothing at that time to see. A little later at nearly 1.45 p.m. the old performance was repeated—the Star Ferry shed was swept away. And still Blake Pier stood, and still the Duke's statue smiled on the effervescence of the waters. Blake Pier had his christening to-day. Shall we be ungallant and refuse a need of praise to the Public Works Department, that greatly-laboured institution which manages to exist and worry along? Certainly not, and for this reason, also, that a good many of the life-saving brigades—ode, for example, who vainly sought to win the Bellion saucer of a medal—were there waiting in drenched clothes, in a position that reminded one of Micawber.

As to the boats, we have already said that the American Mail was signalled. She came to her buoy like a bird, took up her position, defied the world, the flesh and the devil and sat tight.

A story went around that the steam pinnace of the Austrian warship had gone down—wrecked with all hands. The fact is she took shelter in the chamber of the Admiralty. The Kent, with Captain Marescaux in command, stood in what a ladman would have thought was a marvellously unsafe position, but she has weathered the gale like the county which fathered the name.

One of the most fortunate chances was that experienced by the *Chiyo Maru*. It was intended that the liner should go alongside the docks at Tai-koo, but as there was no room she went to Quarry Bay where she is safely anchored.

The *Glauco* and the *Miyazaki Maru* anchored right in the middle of the stream and bore the brunt of the storm gallantly. It will be understood that at the moment of writing these are all general impressions.

We leave the story of the facts to the next column. What we want to ask is—Was this a typhoon worthy of the dignity, the grandeur and the reputation of Hongkong? Was this a storm to bewilder the stranger? And the answer is—Nix. But let us listen to the incidents—the facts as well as to the rumours.

After the fifth hour a visit to the waterfront saw a large gathering of residents, including several ladies, watching the progress of the storm under the shelter of the verandahs in Queen's and Kleg's Buildings. The place was packed up in huge waves whose white crests broke over the sea wall and washed the surface of Connaught Road, loosening the concrete metalling and scattering the pebbles all across the road. With each big gust of wind the water of the sea was washed inshore in great broad sheets inundating the granite pavement of the verandah and driving the bystanders on to the archways at the bottom of Ice House Road.

Soon after the firing of the three bombs and the hoisting of the black cross indicating that the wind might increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the "Star" Ferry service to Kowloon stopped running. The company maintained the service up to the very last moment for the convenience of residents across the harbour, but did not incur any risks beyond those dictated by ordinary prudence. One of the first structures to feel the force of the storm was the bamboo erection over the Star Ferry pier at the bottom of Ice House Road. At one o'clock it seemed to stand the force of the wind then blowing. It was seen to stand on its stout timber supports by those who visited the King Edward Hotel at the luncheon hour, but when the guests left that establishment and looked down the road none were surprised to behold the thatched roof of one big heap of a wreck with the recently constructed semaphore arrangement on the top indicating skyward as if pointing to the elements above as the cause of its ruin. The bookstall, the notice boards and all the railings on the pier were completely wrecked, while the advertising boards and canvas screens strewed the surface of the water for a hundred yards around. The massive guiding fender could not withstand the huge weight of the waves. First one great piece of lumber was unbolted, then another, and yet another until ultimately but the skeleton of the fender remained to show where the original structure stood. It will cost the Star Ferry Co. several hundred dollars to repair the damages on this side of the harbour alone.

When inquiries had been brought to the pier on the Kowloon side it is impossible to tell at this writing and until communication is again restored when the storm has abated.

Curiously enough, the more frail shed on Queen's Statue Pier had not collapsed at the time of our representative's visit to the waterfront. It is more than likely that before night-fall the shed will be blown to shreds.

It was the first test that Blake Pier was called upon to undergo to-day after the erection of the massive shelter over the landing stage of the Colony. Many were the glooming forebodings that on the first severe typhoon that overtakes the Island Blake Pier shelter would go under. Happily, the pessimistic prophecy has not realised. In spite of the fact that mountainous waves washed over the pier floor and tall crests swept over the slate roof, the shelter stood immovable and resisted the fury of wind and sea when the typhoon was blowing its severest.

Similarly, to the westward the river steamer wharves that run out into the bay at stated intervals escaped comparatively scatheless. Excepting for a spar here and there none show any sign of having suffered by the gale, although it is just possible that by tomorrow it may be ascertained that the freedom from damage is not so complete as a cursory observation reveals to-day.

At an early hour in the forenoon business in the city was almost at a complete standstill. The banks, the insurance offices and the mercantile firms were only nominally open and from balconies to the most subordinate office boy all were on the move bent on watching the progress of the storm. The first club-house of the Victoria Recreation Club held a goodly crowd of its members, and their friends who, behind the safely barred windows of the building, could see the difficulties and realise the perils of those who "go down to the sea in ships."

As soon as the black signal was hoisted last evening, vessels in the harbour got steam up and made ready to meet the storm. The coasting steamers and smaller vessels sought shelter in Hunghom Bay and at Yau-mai, while others went round behind Stonecutters and snugly moored in the bay. The larger Ocean steamers elected to ride at anchor at their moorings. Notably among the latter were the *Glauco*, of the Ocean Steamship Co., the *Miyazaki Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the *Hongkong Maru*, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Of the foreign warships in port the more conspicuous ones in the bay to-day were the Portuguese cruiser *Dona Amalia* and the Austrian *Kaiserin Elisabeth*. H.M.S. *Tamar* was lying at her buoy with double anchors fore and aft. While H.M.S. *Kent*, which is being overhauled at the Admiralty dockyard, was securely fastened by stout steel cables in the wet dock inside the navy camp. Of the great Japanese lying in the middle of the stream none appeared to be in difficulties. The earlier departure of the smaller vessels into shelter gave plenty of sea room for the larger steamers to manoeuvre even supposing they should have the misfortune of dragging their anchors.

Several buildings in the low-lying part of Wanchai were transformed into miniature lakes. The usual life brigade turned out to assist in case of emergency, but as far as we have heard about the life boats were also not wrecked. The life-boats were also requisitioned, but long before they arrived on the scene, the small craft in harbour cleared for shelter in Causeway Bay as a result of the timely warning and so no loss of life among the boat population occurred. The Jockey Club's stand at Happy Valley stood the storm remarkably well but thatricky structure known as the Football Stand was seen to sway shortly after one o'clock and shortly afterwards collapsed. The Hongkong Cerinthian Yacht Club's wharf at No. 2 Police Station, suffered a like fate and at a Police Station, supposed to be a place of safety, it was a most uncomfortable experience for a brief half hour to-day. She

remained at her buoy, opposite Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's offices, a little longer than it was absolutely safe for her to do. So that when her commander realised the impending approach of the typhoon, all efforts to weigh anchor and proceed unavailing. It was finally disembled by those ashore that the vessel's only means of salvation was the parting of the cable. Artificers were sent to endeavour to snap a link in the chain and thanks to their determination they succeeded in breaking away from the mooring, and the life craft at once turned her nose in the direction of Hunghom Bay and got there in time before the typhoon was at its worst.

The *Kaiserin's* steam pinnace, manned by a crew of blue-jackets from the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, had a plucky encounter with the tempestuous waves in the forenoon to-day. The pinnace had just completed a trip to Hongkong and was making back for the warship when the mountainous seas that were running proved an almost insurmountable task for her to overcome. The little vessel, with her determined, valiant crew of gallant men who were not at all daunted by the waves, kept her course and seemed at every moment to be agog in the trough of the sea as the waves rose higher and higher. She showed up again and again and amidst intense excitement on the part of the spectators ashore it was seen that the steersman was shaping a course for the naval chamber which the gallant sailors ultimately reached in perfect safety. A rumour was discussed on the waterfront in the course of the afternoon that the pinnace had foundered in the storm, but we are happy to be in a position to disprove the inaccurate report as our inquiries at the Naval Yard established the fact that the pinnace was safe in the chamber nose the worse for her brave battling with the sea earlier in the day.

In certain quarters, anxiety was felt for the Pacific liner *Chiyo Maru* of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Gossip would have it that she lay alongside the quay at the Tai-koo docks at Quarry Bay, and as it was supposed she would be undergoing overhaul and would, in consequence, be helpless and at the mercy of the waves, all sorts of wild speculations were indulged in by irresponsible gossips concerning that insignificant vessel. Knowing Mr. Nicholson, the chief manager of the Quarry Bay dockyard as we do, doubt never entered our minds as to the absolute safety of his charges. At any rate to silence the prattle of newsmongers, we made some inquiries of Mr. K. Matsumoto, the general manager of the T.K.K. concerning his magnificent liner. That gentleman told our representative that it was the intention to tow the *Chiyo Maru* along the quay last evening, but as there was no berthing accommodation at the time the *Chiyo* was towed into the bay at Shau-ki-wan and is absolutely out of harm's way. "So was our *Hongkong Maru*," added Mr. Matsumoto smilingly, "which is out in the stream. We have no other vessel in port to-day."

Up to the time of going to press there is no means of getting into communication with the staff at Kowloon docks. No apprehension is, however, felt as to the complete freedom from casualties on the other side. Under the capable direction of the new manager, Mr. P. M. Dyer, assisted as he is by Mr. W. Wilson with all the latter's experience of typhoon in Hongkong, Dock shore-bound business is going to-day to-day, but that their property and plant—ashore and afloat—have been properly looked after.

Members of the HONGKONG LIFE-SAVING CORPS received their baptism of water to-day. The gallant volunteers—or such of them as could get away—were seen at their respective stations this afternoon. But occasion did not call for their services being requisitioned into practical use. They were there, however, and nothing was further from their thoughts than the Royal Humane Society medal to-day.

The clerk of the weather is the only individual in Hongkong who has treated the bold "Colony" with angelic courtesy. From the day he landed "B" Love's coming for a short spell last week had the worst of bad weather that it has been his lot to experience anywhere in the whole course of his world-wide experience. It looked so threatening last night that the tent had to be lowered and the animals all taken to shelter in stables at the Kennedytown Depot. It is reckoned that in gate money alone the "Colonel" must have suffered a loss of not less than \$5,000 through the inclemency of the weather, not to speak of wear and tear.

As usual considerable damage to the public and private gardens was inflicted throughout the island, and from the fragmentary reports that have reached us it is safe to assume that not a house or garden on the higher levels has escaped without the loss of some valuable plant. The fernery in Glenageary has been particularly wrecked and many of the larger shade trees along the public roads had huge branches carried away by the force of the wind. The inclement heavy damage on the roads especially those in the hill districts and several minor landslides; unattended by casualties, are reported. It will be quite a week before the full extent of the damage on the island is ascertained. The bill which the Colony will be called upon to make good cannot be less than fifty thousand dollars chargeable to the Public Works Department vote not to mention the loss sustained by private owners.

Several buildings in the low-lying part of Wanchai were transformed into miniature lakes. The usual life brigade turned out to assist in case of emergency, but as far as we have heard about the life boats were also not wrecked. The life-boats were also requisitioned, but long before they arrived on the scene, the small craft in harbour cleared for shelter in Causeway Bay as a result of the timely warning and so no loss of life among the boat population occurred. The Jockey Club's stand at Happy Valley stood the storm remarkably well but thatricky structure known as the Football Stand was seen to sway shortly after one o'clock and shortly afterwards collapsed. The Hongkong Cerinthian Yacht Club's wharf at No. 2 Police Station, suffered a like fate and at a Police Station, supposed to be a place of safety, it was a most uncomfortable experience for a brief half hour to-day. She

remained at her buoy, opposite Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's offices, a little longer than it was absolutely safe for her to do. So that when her commander realised the impending approach of the typhoon, all efforts to weigh anchor and proceed unavailing. It was finally disembled by those ashore that the vessel's only means of salvation was the parting of the cable. Artificers were sent to endeavour to snap a link in the chain and thanks to their determination they succeeded in breaking away from the mooring, and the life craft at once turned her nose in the direction of Hunghom Bay and got there in time before the typhoon was at its worst.

The *Kaiserin's* steam pinnace, manned by a crew of blue-jackets from the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, had a plucky encounter with the tempestuous waves in the forenoon to-day. The pinnace had just completed a trip to Hongkong and was making back for the warship when the mountainous seas that were running proved an almost insurmountable task for her to overcome. The little vessel, with her determined, valiant crew of gallant men who were not at all daunted by the waves, kept her course and seemed at every moment to be agog in the trough of the sea as the waves rose higher and higher. She showed up again and again and amidst intense excitement on the part of the spectators ashore it was seen that the steersman was shaping a course for the naval chamber which the gallant sailors ultimately reached in perfect safety. A rumour was discussed on the waterfront in the course of the afternoon that the pinnace had foundered in the storm, but we are happy to be in a position to disprove the inaccurate report as our inquiries at the Naval Yard established the fact that the pinnace was safe in the chamber nose the worse for her brave battling with the sea earlier in the day.

In certain quarters, anxiety was felt for the Pacific liner *Chiyo Maru* of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Gossip would have it that she lay alongside the quay at the Tai-koo docks at Quarry Bay, and as it was supposed she would be undergoing overhaul and would, in consequence, be helpless and at the mercy of the waves, all sorts of wild speculations were indulged in by irresponsible gossips concerning that insignificant vessel. Knowing Mr. Nicholson, the chief manager of the Quarry Bay dockyard as we do, doubt never entered our minds as to the absolute safety of his charges. At any rate to silence the prattle of newsmongers, we made some inquiries of Mr. K. Matsumoto, the general manager of the T.K.K. concerning his magnificent liner. That gentleman told our representative that it was the intention to tow the *Chiyo Maru* along the quay last evening, but as there was no berthing accommodation at the time the *Chiyo* was towed into the bay at Shau-ki-wan and is absolutely out of harm's way. "So was our *Hongkong Maru*," added Mr. Matsumoto smilingly, "which is out in the stream. We have no other vessel in port to-day."

Up to the time of going to press there is no means of getting into communication with the staff at Kowloon docks. No apprehension is, however, felt as to the complete freedom from casualties on the other side. Under the capable direction of the new manager, Mr. P. M. Dyer, assisted as he is by Mr. W. Wilson with all the latter's experience of typhoon in Hongkong, Dock shore-bound business is going to-day to-day, but that their property and plant—ashore and afloat—have been properly looked after.

Members of the HONGKONG LIFE-SAVING CORPS received their baptism of water to-day. The gallant volunteers—or such of them as could get away—were seen at their respective stations this afternoon. But occasion did not call for their services being requisitioned into practical use. They were there, however, and nothing was further from their thoughts than the Royal Humane Society medal to-day.

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As soon as the agents in Hongkong for the *Ragnar* and the Norwegian Consul, became apprised of the vessel's stranding, they proceeded to secure assistance to be despatched to Money Island. They have so far succeeded that the powerful salvage steamer *Protector* of the Danish Salvage Company is getting herself in readiness to steam down to the *Paracels* early to-morrow morning to proceed with salvaging operations for which she is admirably fitted and so efficiently officered. Assistance from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. has also been invoked in aid of the *Ragnar* and it goes without saying that Mr. R. M. Dyer, the chief manager, and his executive staff will be up to any expectation so far as their technical abilities and equipment are concerned. We hope the *Protector* will be all successful in her mission.

One of the arch lamps in Causeway Bay is extinguished and the road from the French Mission house to Aberdeen Street is in utter darkness. Probably a tree has fallen on the electric wire and so interrupted the current. Another in Queen's Road, opposite the Mercantile Bank is also out.

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## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., (Commanding the Forces), Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. Rees-Davies (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. McI. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.O., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. W. T. Yeh, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. G. Clement (Clerk of Council).

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 43 to 46. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

## APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars to the Public Service of the year 1906, to be referred to the Finance Committee."

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Mr. Hewitt thought that the Budget as a whole was satisfactory from the revenue and expenditure point of view. It was also satisfactory to find that the loss on the Opium Farm was much less than had been feared. At the same time it had made no "substantial contribution" as promised and he hoped His Excellency would see his way to making representations to the effect that the Imperial Government should contribute sufficient to cover the loss sustained on the reduced revenue obtained from the Farm for the next three years. He expressed the hope that the Opium and Liquor Ordinances should not be confused by the home Government, in respect of their liability to grant compensation owing to the adoption of the policy of closing the opium divans. Referring to the Public Works Estimates, he thought they must be somewhat reduced to the extent of forty to ninety per cent. He spoke of the length of time that the Law Courts and the Post Office had occupied and held that if ground adjacent to these buildings were free to offer for sale it might bring a satisfactory return to the Colony. He trusted that these buildings would be completed by the end of 1907 as had been promised. After dealing with the question of light houses, the statement that a Commission was to be appointed by the Secretary of State to consider the incidence of the military contribution, and the subject of subsidiary coinage (in the course of which he supported the minority report and held it would be a mistake to restrict the use of Chinese coinage in the Colony), Mr. Hewitt ended by urging the creation of a beacon overlooking the Capatsum Pass.

Mr. Osborne—Your Excellency has informed us that the Government's policy on the question of subsidiary coinage is to be a policy of watchful inactivity. "Watchful care," the honorable member who has just spoken calls it. And considering the complexity of the subject, the little efforts of the Legislative Committee two years ago, when a number of experiments were made, it is not surprising that it failed to agree on a single point; it is not surprising that, in the midst of such conflicting opinions, the Government hesitates to do otherwise than wait. At the same time I think your Excellency would welcome the prospect of escape from the dilemma in which the Colony finds itself, and I therefore venture to put forward a proposal which I think will, without injury to any interests and without friction, end a situation which is intolerable to trade. First, however, let me reiterate the idea that this is a question affecting only a few public traffic companies. Probably, it affects these companies less than anyone because they have it within their power to make good their losses by raising fares, as indeed has in many instances already been done. It is not the company but the traveller who is injured, except in so far as increased fares restrict traffic. This, Sir, is a question of individual interests; it is one that concerns, in a greater or less degree, the whole of our labouring classes—classes whose interests it is the duty of Government to protect, if for no higher reason than that the prosperity of Hongkong depends so largely upon their welfare. For the Colony needs a plentiful supply of labour, and whatever tends directly or indirectly to restrict the influx of labour tends proportionately to handicap us as against our rivals in trade at other ports. There are those who hold that this depreciated coinage does not affect the value of the currency, and even that the cost of food and shelter may have risen as a consequence, wages also have risen in sympathy. This I deny. I deny that the richman, the chair-bearer, the coal and cargo coolie and the host of other daily paid workers, are earning more to-day than they did before this evil arose. On other hand, it is an undeniable fact that a to-cent piece is worth as much as the purchasing power it had then. I will not, however, enter upon controversial matters, but confine myself to one broad aspect regarding which I think we can all agree. No amount of theoretical argument can undermine the principle that the currency is essential to the prosperity of an industrial community; no amount of sophistry can upset the fact that a to-cent piece, which at all times is worth the tenth of a dollar, is a better medium of exchange than one whose value fluctuates daily. Therefore, I take it that, however much we may disagree on matters of detail or upon side issues, we are unanimous in recognizing the value of a stable coin. And I assume that no one will claim that our present coinage possesses stability. As to a remedy, I suppose the one which every honorable member would like to see applied is redemption—redemption at par. But however much we may yearn after virtue in the abstract, on this particular occasion it becomes impossible when the cost is taken into account. For there has been issued from time to time an aggregate of over 40 million dollars worth of small coins, silver and copper; though how much is now in existence as money it is impossible to say; and any scheme of redemption would therefore require to anticipate an enormous loss—indeed anything up to four million dollars; so that this scheme passes beyond our reach. Two years ago I advocated prohibition, and rightly so I think, because I believe it could have been accomplished then without friction with Canton. To-day I do not advocate prohibition, because I think it cannot be accomplished without such friction. And the interests of Hongkong being so interlarded with those of Canton, any such likely to involve dissension between the two communities to be deprecated. The remedy I advocate now is to have a few coins redeemable at par. To effect this reform it would be necessary that new coins be struck which should be of exactly the same weight and fineness as the old, but with a different superscription. The old coins would then be to be deprecated, and it is perhaps upon this point alone that any disagreement may arise. The great object

mining should be kept in reserve, not as in former years passed to revenue, but the interest on revenue might properly be appropriated as revenue. The depreciation of the old coins need not, I think, trouble the conscience of Government, because the operation would cause the community no more loss than they have already suffered; and in any case the Government, if it felt morally bound to redeem, would only require to do so in regard to those actually in the Colony; for as regards the millions of them in China the Hongkong Government has no responsibility, moral or otherwise. They were sold as a commodity just as a merchant sells his wares, and the Government never having by promise, implied or otherwise, undertaken to redeem them is no more under an obligation to do so than a merchant is under an obligation to receive back merchandise, which has fallen in value since he sold it. This, Sir, is the proposal which I think will meet the difficulty, and if Government act upon the idea they will have done its duty by providing a healthy currency which will be within every man's option to use; whilst those who elect to continue using the old coins will have no one but themselves to blame for any loss they may suffer.

Mr. Gresson said that after looking at the figures in the Estimates of expenditure he came to the conclusion that instead of the Colony's debit balance being \$40,000 it would be more like \$200,000. With regard to the Sanitary Department he found that in spite of all the talk about savings to be made in this department the total saving only amounted to \$12,000. He also maintained that the sum of \$374,000 in the railway account should be placed to capital account and not charged to revenue. That would be a very good saving.

Mr. Murray Stewart referred to the outset to the question of removing the clock-tower, holding that the tower was not ugly nor did it constitute a nuisance. He maintained that the military contribution was not an unduly heavy impost on the Colony, seeing that it only constituted a fourth of the total cost of the garrison. Regarding the coinage question he said he had been consistently in favour of inaction, because for one thing he could not see that up to the present anything could have been done by the Government. They must accept the decision of the British Minister at Peking that China was to have to reform her currency. No barriers should be erected between Hongkong and Canton so far as currency matters were concerned. Continuing, Mr. Stewart said: Your Excellency referred to the fact that the wide field opened up by the discussion on the estimates provides opportunity to explain and defend general lines of policy, and you took occasion to defend the Government's policy with regard to the subsidiary coinage question. I wondered that Your Excellency did not also take occasion to represent the unlicensed character of much of the anonymous criticism which appears in the local press. Possibly you thought it beneath the dignity of your position. I am not restrained by any such consideration and I am not afraid to speak out. To reply in detail to the mass of criticism which arose over the proposed new liquor taxes is manifestly impossible, but I take this opportunity of protesting against the columns of any of our newspapers being thrown open to attacks upon the policy of those who are striving in any capacity to serve the public. As an instance I may refer to a letter which appeared in the *Szechwan Morning Post* of August 19th, mendaciously signed "Fairplay," suggesting that it was doubtful if any Member of this or the Executive Council could be found willing to decide a certain public question without considering his own pocket when giving his vote. The intention clearly was that the members of the Council and of the Executive Council could not be trusted to put the public interest before their private interests. There is no reason why such a wave of temperance. People took the pledge in great numbers. They gave up alcohol suddenly, without any previous training and discipline of the will. What was the result? They took to opium. Immediately there was a new scare and alcohol returned triumphant. The reverse of this threatens to happen here, and in Canton. This was and is our main fear. Some of us incline to the perhaps old-fashioned belief that you can only cure the weak-mindedness of which the opium habit is merely an indication; by means calculated also to provide against the habit being replaced by the equally evil habit of intoxication by drinking liquor. But the opium habit is a powerful to strengthen the will power of the individual against excessive indulgence of every kind; by popularizing, among the rising generation, those primary virtues which war with all selfish habits. Pending the growth of a sentiment sufficiently powerful to thus uplift the Chinese people we in this Colony have had to consider what the effect would be if the place of opium were to be taken by some other more pernicious stimulant, say for instance by that dangerous hemp product which is capable of annihilating with a murderous certainty the moral and physical faculties of the individual. Almost as bad would it be for the preservation of the King's peace if new whisky would become the favourite stimulant of the main body of the population. In that case the Captain Superintendent of Police would have a busy time. New whisky, we know, a mad-dening poison. Crimes of violence would increase and our quiet midnight streets might come to rival in disgrace the slums of Liverpool or Glasgow. Luckily the Chinese have so far not developed a liking for whisky. On all hands I find confirmation of the statement that they prefer brandy and beer. I understand also that they are taking to stout and port wine. But even so I regard the prospect with concern. It is consoling to believe that they will prove less obstinate in conflicts with the police. But it is grievous to be compelled to consider such a prospect at all. Indeed when one reflects upon the colossal nightmare of alcoholism which darkens all our dreams of Western civilization the fear that the evil may spread Eastward with the growth of commerce and industrialism must give every man pause. Every man must realize that it will increase among the Chinese and will side with it in hoping that you will not get the anticipated six lakhs necessary to balance this budget and further that you will be forced to rely less and less upon this source of revenue, as time goes on. My objection to your leaning heavily upon it is not based solely on sentiment, though my objection might be none the worse for that. It appears to me to be inadvisable that the Government should lean for financial support as lightly as possible upon revenue derived from alcohol for a prudential if remote reason suggested by the utterance of fact that when the Opium Farm was first started in this Colony the Colonial Treasurer, after objecting to it, said: "I am against it on the ground that it was improper to get revenue from vice, resigned. The whiff of Time has revenged him and inasmuch as it is the avowed object of the best and most consistent writers on the opium question to attack alcoholism as a social evil, it is not surprising that we should not altogether disregard the warning. It is at least conceivable that a strong sentiment against the use of alcohol may some day sweep England—possibly, at some time of national calamity or occasion, perhaps, by a narrow escape from destruction in some great war—then the voice of the doctors and the preacher will be listened to. In such a case, we might receive some day, in return for the instructions

as used by the Secretary of State. When the Bill closing the divans was brought in we were urged not to delay its passage because until the law on that subject had been made known you could not advertise for tenders and so could not find out your loss. That was why you couldn't ask the Secretary of State what his promise meant, and until you found that out from him you could not get on with the estimates. These I understood were your own estimates of the loss. The fact has been proved for; the loss due to closing the divans ascertained; you have no doubt communicated it to the Secretary of State. Does he make no reply? Or have you sought the required information by letter? If so, it would seem then that there was really no urgency at all. But I really think your justifiable curiosity as to the meaning of the word "substantial" warrants the despatch of a wire. To return to the subject of our needs, not counting the loss on opium. Opinions were divided as to the probable yield of the new revenue from alcohol. Some said it would yield a million, others less than that. Compared with the higher guess that of the Government seems moderate enough and then it exactly makes ends meet. Later, in the course of Your Excellency's introductory remarks, it seemed to me that I caught the suggestion of a hope that the yield would exceed the estimate and that this source of revenue might in my case ultimately be relied upon to increase. I confess I did not like the sound of that. I view with concern the possibility. If this Colony pays more than six lakhs of duty on imported liquor, and if the Chinese are taking to drink. The number of European residents in the Colony shows no signs of rapid increase and it is a matter of everyday comment and congratulation that the consumption of alcohol by individual members of the rising generation markedly decreases. If therefore, with the sources of information at your command, Your Excellency considers it probable that there will be an increased yield from this new source of revenue it means that a progressive increase in the amount of alcohol consumed by the Chinese section of the population is anticipated. I wish to direct attention particularly to the fact, I trust it may be obvious to you, that whereas formerly he never had to treat cases of alcoholism among them, now he frequently has to. The other day at Your Excellency's table a Chinese gentleman of position assured me that in Canton, among the well-to-do, the opium habit was fast dying out and that a new fashion for drinking beer and brandy was as rapidly coming in. That a similar change is taking place among the Chinese in Hongkong is said to be the case. The fear that an increase in the evils of alcoholism in this Colony would be the immediate result of the abandonment of the opium habit has frequently been expressed by many among those who bring legal study of the question neither the wilful blindness of the political partisan nor the inevitable shortsightedness of the bigot. Nearly all the anti-opium writers appear to assume that the evil of over-indulgence in it, which is the evil of the opium habit, is in some way special to this particular stimulant, instead of from the defective will power of the victim. That is where opinion divides on this question. If you attribute vice to weakness of character, you will think that the removal of one form of temptation will inevitably lead to the substitution of another. An apt instance of this occurred in England, not a private secretary, but a respectable member of the House of Commons, a man of great wealth and temperance. People took the pledge in great numbers. They gave up alcohol suddenly, without any previous training and discipline of the will. What was the result? They took to opium. Immediately there was a new scare and alcohol returned triumphant. The reverse of this threatens to happen here, and in Canton. This was and is our main fear. Some of us incline to the perhaps old-fashioned belief that you can only cure the weak-mindedness of which the opium habit is merely an indication; by means calculated also to provide against the habit being replaced by the equally evil habit of intoxication by drinking liquor. But the opium habit is a powerful to strengthen the will power of the individual against excessive indulgence of every kind; by popularizing, among the rising generation, those primary virtues which war with all selfish habits. 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to close all public houses forthwith and our present and approaching troubles over the readjustment of the burden of taxation would, if by that time we were largely dependent upon revenue from alcohol, recur. (Applause.)

Mr. Wei Yuk agreed with Mr. Murray Stewart that the Clock Tower ought to be allowed to remain where it is. Dr. Ho Kai did not believe that the Chinese would take to strong drink because the opium divans would be closed. The opium evil was doomed (hear, hear). He referred also to the questions of the incidence of the military contribution and subsidiary coinage. He was in agreement with Mr. Osborne's views on the latter subject, because he did not believe China would reform her currency within a reasonable time.

The Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works and the Colonial Secretary also addressed the Council. The Governor dealing with the opium question and the "substantial contribution" promised, to which reference had been made by Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Murray Stewart, said that as soon as he knew the result of the tender for the Farm he telegraphed to the Secretary of State but had as yet received no reply. He admitted that the estimate of the revenue likely to be derived from the liquor duties was largely guesswork, but they had drawn on the figures supplied by Singapore. He remarked that he anticipated it was not probable that the incidence of the opium traffic would lead the Chinese to indulge in intoxicating drinks. He had heard the remarks of Dr. Ho Kai with pleasure, but he followed history which showed that all nations were addicted to stimulants and if they were withheld in one form they would be obtained in another. He dwelt on the small percentage of the estimated duty which would be derived from liquor as compared with that of the United Kingdom, the percentage being about eight per cent. of the total revenue of Hongkong whereas it was about 33 per cent. of that of the United Kingdom. Proceeding to deal with the charge that the P. W. D. estimates were larger than originally framed, he said that was in accordance with his former experience. He explained that the increased cost in most cases was due to alterations on the plans made by the consulting engineers at home. The subject of a wireless station on the island was under consideration. Regarding the military contribution he remarked that he hoped soon to have information to communicate on the subject of the constitution of the commission appointed by the Secretary of State. His Excellency did not think it was necessary to have a local committee to deal with this matter. On the question of subsidiary coinage, he said that three years ago he had suggested the idea of having a new coinage, when he was in England, and he had discussed the matter with Mr. Murray Stewart, but he thought it required still further consideration. His Excellency also referred to the subject of miscellaneous services, the erection of beacons, etc. His Excellency went on to endorse Mr. Murray Stewart's remarks with regard to the publication of inaccurate information in the newspapers of the Colony. The Government welcomed intelligent and well-informed criticism, and he invited the press to the press to ascertain the facts in all cases before they dealt with matters affecting the Government of the Colony.

The Bill was then read a second time and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Ordinance, 1906."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Attorney General moved the suspension of the standing orders and orders.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was then considered in Committee, read a third time and passed.

TRADE MARKS. The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Trade Marks."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Adopted.

STEAM BOILERS AND PRIME MOVERS. On the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers," was passed.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS. The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1906."

Adopted.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS. The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897, as amended by the Protection of Women and Girls Amendment Ordinance, 1905."

Agreed.

RECREATION GROUNDS RESERVATION. The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Reservation of certain lands in Victoria, in the Peak District, and in Kowloon as Recreation Grounds, and to provide for Regulation of the same."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

PUBLIC PLACES REGULATION. The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, 1870, was passed on the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary."

CHINESE EXTRADITION. The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1895."

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The motion was agreed to.

POSTPONEMENT. The consideration of the following Bills was postponed—

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Construction and Maintenance of a Harbour of Refuge upon and over certain portions of the Sea Bed and Foreshore situated upon the Harbour frontage at Talkok-tai, Mongkok-tai, and Yum-tai, Kowloon, in this Colony."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, and the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, and to repeal the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1902."

Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to set apart certain Crown Land to be used as a burial ground for persons professing the Christian Religion, other than members of the Roman Catholic Church."

ADJOURNMENT. The Council adjourned until Thursday, the 25th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council—

TYPEWRITER. A sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Botanical and Forestry Department, Other Charges, Typewriter.

AUDIT CLERK. A sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Audit Department, Personal Emoluments, temporary European clerk.

NEW TERRITORIES. A sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Treasury, Treasurer's Office, Personal Emoluments, New Territories, allowance to one additional police sergeant as supervisor of revenue collection.

POLICE. A sum of five thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges for the following items:—

Burial of destitute dead ..... \$ 200  
Light ..... 1,500  
Passages and bonuses in lieu of passages ..... 4,000  
Total ..... \$5,700

SUBSISTENCE OF PRISONERS. A sum of one thousand one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, C.—Prison, other charges, subsistence of prisoner.

This was all the business.

FRENCH MAIL DAMAGED. DETAINED AT SUZ.

Mr. P. de Champmorin, local agent of the Messageries Maritimes, courteously informs us that the Company's mail boat *Erwan Simon*, on her outward voyage to China, sustained damage on passing Suez Canal, and is detained at Suez.

As soon as further information is obtained, especially as regards her probable date of arrival at this port, it will be available for publication.

JAPANESE BUSINESS REVIVAL. HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

The *Mainichi* published last week a series of articles setting forth a number of facts indicating the steady approach of a revival of business activity in Japan. The journal points to the raising of the bank rate of the Bank of Japan (the Bank of England rate has since also been raised), the high gold bullion quotation of the Bank of England, which stands at 77s. 12d. per ounce, and the efforts of both Germany and Great Britain to prevent gold from following out of their countries, as showing that financial activity is appearing again in Europe. It also points out that, according to the latest official returns, the ratios of the prices of twenty-two leading commodities at London, of thirty-one at New York, and of thirty-seven at Paris during the first eight months of this year were as follows:—

	London.	New York.	Paris.
January .....	114.5	128.8	112.9
February .....	112.4	128.9	111.5
March .....	113.6	127.8	111.5
April .....	114.0	128.3	114.9
May .....	114.0	129.0	115.8
June .....	114.5	131.4	115.6
July .....	114.7	130.0	115.0

From the above it is seen that the prices of commodities are gradually rising in the principal countries abroad. This state of affairs is bound to influence the financial position in Japan, which in many ways is affected for better or worse by the conditions abroad. The *Mainichi* also draws attention to the fact that at Osaka, the Japanese commercial centre, the increase in the Bank deposits and the decrease in the Bank advances, reached their greatest in July and April of this year, respectively, since when the tendency has been to a normal level. It is believed, the *Mainichi* adds, that the bankers will soon be relieved of their superabundance of cash. The following table is given by the journal as strengthening the belief that a period of financial activity is drawing near:—

	Amount—Increase or	Average of
	Decrease	Bills as compared with
		cleared with last year of
	Y1,000	Bill.
Jan.	101,664	-17,465 712
Feb.	115,932	-7,723 874
March	142,590	+14,503 688
April	131,281	+13,455 703
May	143,355	+30,164 600
June	140,298	+27,821 756
July	131,359	+16,541 660
August	135,109	+23,667 783
Sept.	146,110	+31,097 745

It will be noted that, with the exception of the first two months, the amount cleared has uniformly shown an increase over the corresponding period of last year. The average amount of the bills, which indicates the increase or decrease of credit, also shows a very satisfactory increase. As to the movement of merchandise, which necessarily reflects the activity or the reverse of business, the *Mainichi* publishes the following table which shows the stocks in the five principal warehouses at Osaka:—

	The Proportion of merchandise leaving to that received. (The goods received are taken as 1,000)
Merchandise remaining at the end of each month.	
Y	
January.....	27,051,000 1,109
February .....	25,366,000 951
March .....	25,412,000 922
April .....	23,474,000 975
May .....	21,258,000 878
June .....	16,109,000 828
July .....	15,930,000 1,036
August .....	15,093,000 1,074

From the above will be seen that the quantity of merchandise lying idle in the warehouses was largest in June, since when it has been decreasing. This decrease and the increase of the merchandise leaving the warehouses is an indication of returning commercial activity. The *Mainichi* also points out that "whereas, according to official returns, the foreign loans imported during last year amounted to only Y57,000,000, the amount received from this source during the first nine months of this year, or about to be received, reaches Y14,725,000. The fact that Japanese enterprises have disposed of about Y70,000,000 of foreign funds during a year and a half shows that the condition of business is becoming healthy. In addition to the above, about Y24,795,000 of business debentures have been issued at home since January. This is a very small figure as compared with the Y11,000,000 of foreign money imported during the same period, but the fact that each issue was largely over-subscribed indicates that public confidence in commercial enterprises is being restored. Furthermore, it is learned from the Bank of Japan's report that the average price of commodities at Tokyo during last month showed a rise of 13 per cent. as compared with the previous month. The prices of sixteen articles rose, and those of twenty-five all the others remaining unchanged.—*Mainichi*.

## ARRIVAL OF PRINCE SHUN.

NAVAL COMMISSIONERS' RM HONGKONG.

20th Inst. The salute fired on board H.M.S. *Tamar* this morning announced the arrival in the Colony of H.E.H. Prince Shun Fu-lap, who is accompanied by Admiral Sah Chien-ping, on a special mission of inquiry into the foreign naval services. Prince Shun and suite came from Shanghai by the German mail *Lutzow*, which put into shelter at Junk Bay yesterday to avoid the typhoon. The *Lutzow* sailed excellently in her position of safety and her passengers were never inconvenienced by the tediousness of twenty-four hours' delay through stress of weather.

About noon to-day the Prince landed and was accorded the usual complimentary salute. All the British and foreign warships in port, including H.M.S. *Kew* in the naval chamber, were dressed to-day in honour of the Prince.

His Imperial Highness received several Chinese deputations in the course of the day. Admiral Li, who came down from Canton expressly to meet the Prince, also called on His Highness at the Provincial officials deputed by Viceroys Yung Hsu Shun to proceed to Hongkong for the purpose.

The Naval Commissioners resume their journey for Europe to-morrow.

AT SHANGHAI. From the *Shanghai Times*, of 15th inst., we take the following:—

A large concourse of representative Chinese gathered at the railway station yesterday afternoon to welcome Prince T'ai-hsun and Admiral Sah Chien-ping, who arrived at five o'clock by special train from Nanking. The depot enclosure was decorated with Chinese and foreign flags, and 30 Pao-shan police and 32 soldiers were present as a guard of honour. The party was welcomed by the Shanghai T'ai-tai and a large number of other prominent officials of the Imperial government, and after a brief visit in His Highness's special car, the visitors were conducted to the carriages in waiting and driven to the Kiangnan Arsenal. To-day they will go to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs where they will make their headquarters during the few days they are to pass in Shanghai. A squad of 20 Sikh lancers under Sub-Inspector Spottiswoode, acted as escort for the party through the Settlement.

His Highness and Admiral Sah have just completed an inspection tour of the China coast ports in search of suitable naval bases for the proposed Chinese navy, and will sail on Saturday next, per s.s. *Lutzow*, for Europe on further business connected with China's navy.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, formerly Chinese Minister at Washington, accompanied the Prince as his chief secretary. Among those who accompanied the Prince T'ai-hsun on the tour was H. E. Yang Ching, formerly Chinese Minister to Germany. The cruiser *Halikow* arrived at Nanking this morning and immediately proceeded to Woonung where it will transfer Prince T'ai Hsun's baggage to the mail steamer on arrival.

16th Oct. His Highness passed yesterday morning at the residence of Admiral Sah in the Kiangnan Arsenal where he received many local officials who called to pay their respects. Among those who called were Mr. Matsuo, the recently-arrived Japanese Acting Consul-General, in the afternoon His Highness called for a short time on the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and also paid return calls upon Sheng Kung-pao, Tsan Kung-pao and others.

The party, which consists of His Highness, Admiral Sah, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Messrs. Chao Feng, Chang and ten other attendants, leaves this afternoon by private tender from the Arsenal to proceed to the s.s. *Lutzow*, on which cabins have been engaged. The party will disembark at Genoa and proceed direct to London. Visits will then be paid to Paris, Rome, Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg in the order named. The return journey will be made via Siberia and the Highness expects to reach Peking about the middle of January. In March he will resume his travels and visit Japan and America.

In an interview with a representative of this paper His Highness stated that the object of his trip abroad was not to purchase ships but to study naval matters in a general way during the short time allowed for the purposes. His Highness is a young man, of quick intelligence, alert and interested in his duties. He looks forward with keenness to his journey to foreign lands.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PRISONER WAS ARRESTED ON ROOF OF A HOUSE.

At the Criminal Sessions, last Wednesday, Mr. Justice Gompertz (Acting Chief Justice) on the Bench, Tam Pak, alias Tam Shui Nam, was charged with the alleged forgery of two Bills of Exchange for the sums of \$1,250 and \$100, on the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, respectively, and the uttering of same on the 3rd June last. The Hon. Mr. V. Rees-Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended and entered a plea of not guilty.

The following were the jury empanelled:—Messrs. C. E. Warren (foreman), C. Makaham, Tong Tse Sau, B. K. Mehta, J. Ornithank, J. E. Danilchen and E. A. G. May.

The Attorney-General said that the "long indictment" against the prisoner which had been read out to the jury resolved itself into two simple charges—that of forging and uttering two bills of exchange for the sums of \$1,250 and \$100 on the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, respectively. The Hon. Mr. V. Rees-Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended and entered a plea of not guilty. The following were the jury empanelled:—Messrs. C. E. Warren



[From Our Own Correspondent.]

COMMISSIONER KO.  
The Chinese Delimitation Commission  
H.E. Ko Yu Him, left here on Saturday  
week instant for Hongkong.

month. \_\_\_\_\_

THE operation for clearing the entrance to the harbour of Port Arthur of sunken vessels

Peking, 27th September.

**BRAZILIAN PRODUCTION NOT STIMULATED.**  
It is evident, in short, that the present price has not stimulated South American production; in fact, a recent dispatch

RED, take part in the burial ceremony. Admiral  
high Salto, Minister of the Navy, and Admiral  
pro- sent beautiful wreaths, which were taken  
the Nagasaki by Commander Kimura, Aid  
the Captain of the Minister of Navy, and who

Sep. 24 and 25 were red-letter days to the

Saigon/Java.—A couple of fixtures have been effected at last-rate paid, viz., 20 cents, would not, however, have been accepted by owners without a sugar freight from Java.

France—Bank T.T.  
America—Bank T.T.  
Germany—Bank T.T.  
India T.T.



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